LANCASTER, PA.

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Eclipses for the year 1904.

There will be only two eclipses this year, both of the Sun, viz:

I. The first eclipse is an annular or ringform eclipse of the Sun on the 17th of March, invisible in America; visible on the Indian Ocean. In Cape Delgado (East Africa) the eclipse will be ringform, also in Siam, Malay Peninsula and in the northern part of Luzon Island.

II. The second is a total eclipse of the Sun, on the 9th of September, invisible in North America; visible on the Pacific Ocean and South America. The eclipse will be total in Porto Caldera and Copiapo (South America).

MARS (♂) is the reigning Planet this year.

CARDINAL POINTS.

Vernal Equinox, entrance of the Sun into Aries, March 20th, at 8 o'clock in the evening.
Summer Solstice, entrance of the Sun into Cancer, June 21st, at 4 o'clock in the evening.
Autumnal Equinox, entrance of the Sun into Libra, September 23rd, at 7 o'clock in the morning.
Winter Solstice, entrance of the Sun into Capricorn, December 22d, at 1 o'clock in the morning.

Centennial Almanac for the year 1904.

The following is an extract from the "Centennial Almanac" for the year 1904:

MARS is the reigning Planet this year.

Mars is a bright fiery Star, brilliant and terrible. He completes his revolutions every two years, and is by nature hot and dry, choleric, masculine Planet, is averse to human nature, an instigator of war and discord. He has under his influence the affairs of war, alchemy, smiths and all mechanics who work with fire.

Year in general.—Under this Planet the year is more dry than humid; for notwithstanding it frequently rains, it is very dry.

Spring.—The spring is generally dry, raw and cold, with frost until May; therefore the sheep must not be left go on the grain fields and meadows, for they will do more harm than good.

Summer.—Mars above all other Planets causes a hot summer, and the sun heats to such a degree, that a person cannot well pass without shoes over sand and stones. The nights are very warm and uncomfortable. Streams, wells and springs will become very small.

Autumn—Is more dry than humid, and those who have good vineyards will get much wine. There will be but little snow before the first Sunday in Advent; and notwithstanding it some times freezes in October, the month of November is uniformly warm.

Winter.—The winter is pretty cold, dry and variable.

Summer Cultivation.—Barley on well manured fields, timely sown, grows abundantly; but sown on sand and loam at an unseasonable time, it will produce but little. In the spring every thing must be well sown under. The yield of oats will be small, but of good quality; however on good fields the yield will be pretty good. Peas and other leguminous plants must be planted on humid and manured ground, if they are to succeed well. Flax seldom succeeds well, and hemp remains small with slender stalks; it will however be good. Hay and second math there will be but little, therefore sheep should not be kept on the meadows.

Cultivation of Winter Grain.—Rye will grow abundantly and perfectly, but wheat only middling.

Autumn Seeding.—As the ground will be closed so late by frost and snow, it will not be necessary to hurry so much in seeding, but nevertheless the sheep are not to be left on the grain afterwards.

Fruit.—Pears succeed better than apples; prunes and cherries there will be but few, also but very few nuts and acorns.

Hops.—There will grow but few, and will be in danger from frost in the spring, and from hail in the summer but what will come to maturity, will be good.

Wine.—This year the wine will be good and abundant.

Thundergusts.—During this year there will be but little wind and rain, but heavy thundergusts, which may easily cause conflagrations.

Reptiles and Vermin.—Snakes will be numerous and grasshoppers will be unusually abundant, but fishes will be few.

Diseases.—In this year inflammatory fevers and dysentery are apt to prevail, with various strange affections; persons will also be affected with tremors at the head and fits of melancholy.

AGRICULTURAL

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1904,

Being a Bissextile or Leap Year, and until the 4th of July the 128th of American Independence.

Arranged after the System of the German Calendars.

CONTAINING

The rising, setting, and eclipses of the Sun and Moon; the phases and places of the Moon; the aspects of the planets, the rising, setting and southing of the most conspicuous planets and fixed stars, the equation of time, and the time of high water at Philadelphia; with a variety of useful and entertaining matter, official list of Courts of Quarter Sessions, &c.

Calculated for the Meridian of Pennsylvania and the adjoining States.

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Moveable Feasts and Chronological Cycles.

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sunday, January 31.
Sexagesima Sunday, February 7.
Quinquagesima Sunday, February 14.
Shrove Tuesday, February 16.
Ash Wednesday, or first day of Lent, February 17.
Quadragesima Sunday, February 21.
Mid Lent, March 9.
Palm Sunday, March 27.
Maunday Thursday, March 31.
Good Friday, April 1.
Easter Sunday, April 3.
Low Sunday, April 10.
Rogation Sunday, May 8.
Ascension Day, May 12.
Whit Sunday, May 22.
Trinity Sunday, May 29.
Decoration Day, May 30.
Corpus Christi, June 2.
Thanksgiving Day, on fourth or last Thursday in November as President may appoint.
First Sunday in Advent, November 27.
Sundays after Trinity are 25 this year.
Christmas Day, December 25.

QUATEMBER OR EMBER DAYS.

1st. On the 24., 26. and 27. of February.
2d. On the 25., 27. and 28. of May.
3d. On the 21., 23. and 24. of September.
4th. On the 14., 16. and 17. of December.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	C. B.
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number	5
Epacts	13
Solar Cycle	9
Roman Indiction	2
Julian Period	6617

The chronology of the Jews for the year 5665 commences on the 10th of September 1904.

The chronology of the Mahomedans for the year 1322 commences on the 18th of March 1904.

CHARACTERS OF THE CONSTELLATIONS.

Aries, the Ram.

Taurus, the Bull.

Gemini, the Twins.

Cancer, the Crab.

Leo, the Lion.

Virgo, the Virgin.

Libra, the Balance.

Scorpio, the Scorpion.

Sagitarius, the Bowman.

Capricornus, the Goat.

Aquarius, the Butler.

Pisces, the Fishes.

ASTRONOMICAL CHARACTERS EXPLAINED:

New Moon.

First quarter, or Moon in general.

Full Moon.

Last quarter, or Moon in general.

☊ Moon's ascending Node, or Dragon's Head.
☋ Moon's descending Node, or Dragon's Tail.
☽ Moon's Ascension.
☾ Moon's Descension.
☽ Moon in apogee, furthest from the earth.
☾ Moon in Perigee, nearest to the earth.

PLANETS AND ASPECTS.

☉ Sun,	♂ Mars,	☌ Conjunction, or planets in the same longitude.
☿ Mercury,	♃ Jupiter,	⚹ Sextile, when they are 60 degrees apart.
♀ Venus,	♄ Saturn,	□ Quartile, when they are 90 degrees distant.
♆ Neptune,	♅ Hershel,	△ Trine, when they are 120 degrees distant.
⊕ Earth,	☾ Moon,	☍ Opposition, when they are 180 degrees distant.

NOTE TO THE READER.—The calculation of the Almanac is made to solar or apparent time, to which add the equation when the sun is slow, and subtract when fast, for the mean or clock time.—Calculated originally by WILL. R. IBACH. successor to LAWRENCE J. IBACH.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS FOR GREENHOUSE.

Different Formulas Recommended—Soil Lacking Fibrous Material.

A report on fertilizers for greenhouse work was presented by Mr. C. W. Ward, for the committee of the society of American Florists, at a recent convention. Mr. Ward said:

In the growth of greenhouse plants under glass the most convenient form in which chemical fertilizers can be employed is by watering the growing plants with solutions which are termed liquid fertilizers. While many formulas have been from time to time given out by different authorities there does not seem to be any fixed formula which would be applicable under all conditions. The following formulas have been used by me with success, but I would not be able at the present time to state which will give the best results, all conditions considered. So far as my practice has gone I have found it safe to use all of them in soils that are not deficient in fibrous material. In making up these formulas the materials are thoroughly pulverized and ground and mixed together. The solution is made by generally dissolving the chemicals, after mixture, in water in the proportion of about one ounce to one gallon of water. Plants are watered about once to twice each week, or once in two weeks, according to the strength of the solution and the vigor which the plant shows:

Formula A.—250 lbs. superphosphate, 75 lbs. nitrate of soda, 50 lbs. sulphate of potash. Use one ounce to one gallon of water.

Formula B—50 lbs. nitrate of soda, 30 lbs. nitrate of potash, 20 lbs. phosphate of ammonia. Use one ounce to 12 gallons of water and apply twice each week.

Formula C.—250 lbs. superphosphate, 30 lbs. nitrate of potash, 20 lbs. phosphate of ammonia, 50 lbs. nitrate of soda. Use one ounce to 12 gallons of water when applied weekly, or one ounce to two gallons of water when applied every two weeks.

Formula D.—250 lbs. superphosphate, 100 lbs. ground dried blood, 50 lbs. phosphate of potash. Applied every two weeks at the rate of one ounce to one gallon of water.

Formula E.—300 lbs. bone black, 50 lbs. sulphate of potash, 75 lbs. nitrate of soda. Used the same as Formula D.

The following formula has been used with considerable success for the purpose of reviving exhausted soils: 500 lbs. superphosphate, 75 lbs. sulphate of potash, 300 lbs. ground sheep manure.

This is sown in drills before planting at the rate of 300 to 500 lbs. per acre, according to the character of soil. It is thoroughly stirred in and incorporated with the soil before setting the young plants in. It may also be sown broadcast upon the land and harrowed in at the rate of 1000 to 2000 lbs. per acre, according as the soil is exhausted.

Wm. Stewart of the Indiana experiment station, has recommended the following general formula for use in rose growing: Superphosphate, 130 lbs.; sulphate of ammonia, 13 lbs.; nitrate of soda, 31 lbs.; sulphate of potash, 26 lbs. Use at the rate of one ounce to one gallon of water and apply once each week at the rate of two quarts per square yard of bench surface. This is done until the plants have taken on a heavy growth, at which time the quantity and time of application is regulated according to the needs of the plants.

It may be stated as a general principle that in applying liquid chemical fertilizers the plants should have become well established and in full growth before the application is begun. The first applications should be rather light in strength and at considerable intervals apart, until active growth shows that the fertilizers are being assimilated. At this time the quantity and frequency of the applications may be increased. Where soils are dense and lacking in vegetable fibre chemical fertilizers should be used with great caution. The results obtained in such soils may prove quite different from those obtained in soils with an abundant supply of vegetable fibre.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

—Millions of butterflies are eaten every year by the Australian aborigines. The insects congregate in vast quantities on the rocks of the Bugong mountains, and the natives secure them by kindling fires of damp wood and thus suffocating them. Then they are gathered in baskets, baked, sifted to remove the wings, and finally pressed into cakes.

—According to a telegram lately received from Irkutsk, a huge rent of recent formation has been discovered on the side of Mount Verkholensky. At first it was thought that the fissure was the result of volcanic action, but it has been found on close examination by geologists that the steam and whitehot exudations thrown out from the rent are due to the spontaneous combustion of coal schists under the surface of the mountain.

—Madame de Genlis, in a work on "Time," tells us that the famous Chancellor D'Aguesseau, observing that his wife always delayed 10 or 12 minutes before she came down to dinner, and, reluctant to lose so much time daily, began the composition of a work which he prosecuted only while thus kept waiting. At the end of fifteen years a book in three quarto volumes was completed, which ran through three editions and was held in high repute.

—Other things being equal, the employee who is selected for advancement is the one with good manners, a fine, gracious demeanor, a good presence; these qualities are the best kind of capital, even better than money.

JANUARY, 1st Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moon Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo. m	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
Friday	1 *New Year*	12	10 59	♐ 23	5 50	☿gr. Elong. e ☿sets 5 35 e	4	7 23	4 37
Saturday	2 Abel. Seth	12	morn.	♑ 9	6 48	♀ gr. hel. lat. north	4	7 23	4 37
1]	*Sunday after New Year.*		Matth. 2.			Days' length 9 hours 14 min.			
Sunday	3 Enoch	1	12 0	♑ 23	rises	3. ⊕ in perihelion	5	7 23	4 37
Monday	4 Methusalem	2	1 1	♒ 4	6 49	☾ in per. ♄ sets 6 47 e.	5	7 22	4 38
Tuesday	5 Simon	2	2 1	♒ 17	8 7	♂ sets 7 35 e. ☊	6	7 22	4 38
Wednesd	6 *Epiphany*	3	2 53	♒ 29	9 21	☿ in ♌ ♀ rises 4 4 m.	6	7 21	4 39
Thursday	7 Isidor	4	3 53	♓ 11	10 31	☿ stationary Pollux s. 12 30 m	7	7 21	4 39
Friday	8 Erhard	4	4 45	♓ 23	11 43	♃ sets 9 57 e. ☾ in ♌	7	7 20	4 40
Saturday	9 Julian	5	5 36	♈ 4	morn.	9. 7* south 8 17 e.	7	7 20	4 40
2]	*1st Sunday after Epiphany.*		Luke 2.			Days' length 9 hours 22 min.			
Sunday	10 *Paul, Herm.*	6	6 26	♈ 16	1 15	☾ gr. libration west	8	7 19	4 41
Monday	11 Hyginius	7	7 15	♈ 28	2 15	♄ sets 6 24 evening	8	7 19	4 41
Tuesday	12 Rinehold	8	8 4	♉ 10	3 15	♂ sets 7 36 evening	9	7 18	4 42
Wednesd	13 Hilary	9	8 54	♉ 22	4 12	☌☿☾ ♀ rises 4 17 m.	9	7 18	4 42
Thursday	14 Felix	10	9 44	♊ 5	5 6	Hamel south 6 32 e.	9	7 17	4 43
Friday	15 Maurice	11	10 33	♊ 18	5 59	☌♅☾ ♃ rises 9 36 e.	10	7 16	4 44
Saturday	16 Marcellus	12	11 21	♋ 2	6 40	Algol south 7 17 e.	10	7 15	4 45
3]	*2d Sunday after Epiphany.*		John 2.			Days' length 9 hours 32 min.			
Sunday	17 Franklin born Anthony	1	evening 9	♋ 15	sets	17. ☌☿☉ Inferior ☌☿☾	10	7 14	4 46
Monday	18 Prisca	2	0 55	♋ 28	6 27	☌♄☾ ♄ sets 6 1 e.	11	7 13	4 47
Tuesday	19 Sarah	2	1 40	♌ 14	7 14	☾ in apo. Pollux so. 11 3 e.	11	7 12	4 48
Wednesd	20 F. Sebastian	3	2 23	♌ 28	8 7	☌☌☾ ☌ sets 7 41 e. ☉ enters ♒	11	7 12	4 48
Thursday	21 Agnes	4	3 6	♍ 13	9 4	☿ gr. hel. lat. n. ♀ 4 rises 32 e.	12	7 11	4 49
Friday	22 Vincent	4	3 49	♍ 27	10 2	☌♃☾ ♃ sets 9 14 e.	12	7 10	4 50
Saturday	23 Emerentia	5	4 32	♎ 13	10 57	Reguluss 1 55 m ☾ in ♍	12	7 9	4 51
4]	*3d Sunday after Epiphany.*		Matth. 8.			Days' length 9 hours 44 min.			
Sunday	24 *St. Catharine*	6	5 16	♎ 27	11 57	Capella so. 8 40 e.	12	7 8	4 52
Monday	25 *Paul's Conv.*	7	6 2	♏ 13	morn.	25. Canopus south 10 1e.	13	7 7	4 53
Tuesday	26 Polycarpus	8	6 51	♏ 26	1 58	☾ gr. libration east	13	7 6	4 54
Wednesd	27 F. Chrysost.	9	7 44	♐ 7	2 28	♀ rises 4 51 morn.	13	7 5	4 55
Thursday	28 Charles	10	8 40	♐ 22	3 29	☌♀♅ ☿ stationary	13	7 4	4 56
Friday	29 McKinley born Valerius	11	9 39	♑ 7	4 31	☌♆☾ ♃ sets 8 56 e.	13	7 3	4 57
Saturday	30 Adelgunda	12	10 39	♑ 13	5 30	♂ sets 7 39 e.	14	7 2	4 58
5]	*Septuagesima.*		Matth. 20.			Days' length 9 hours 58 min			
Sunday	31 Virgil	12	11 41	♑ 1	6 22	Rigel south 8 28 e. ☊	14	7 1	4 59

January has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Full moon the 3rd, at 12 o'clock 47 minutes in the morning: frosty.

Last quarter the 9th, at 4 o'clock 10 minutes in the afternoon: pleasant.

New moon the 17th, at 10 o'clock 46 minutes in the forenoon; cold and windy.

First quarter the 25th, at 3 o'clock 41 minutes in the afternoon; rain or snow.

Probable State of the Weather.

JANUARY: 1st, 2d, cloudy; 3d, 4th, frosty; 5th, 6th, foggy; 7th, 8th, rain; 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, cold, pleasant; 13th, 14th, 15th, changeable; 16th, 17th, 18th, high winds; 19th, 20th, cold; 21st, 22d, 23d, changeable, cloudy; 24th, 25th, 26th, rain and snow; 27th, 28th, 29th, pleasant; 30th, 31st, clear.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Clinton	4	Mifflin	11	Cameron	18
Philadelphia	4	Wyoming	11	Bucks	25
York	4	Carbon	11	Lackawanna	25
Lehigh	4	Dauphin	11	Centre	25
Mercer	4	Blair	11	Elk	25
Schuylkill	4	Clarion	11	Adams	25
Allegheny	4	Fulton	12	Venango	25
Greene	4	Perry	18	Tioga	25
Luzerne	11	Lancaster	18	Chester	25
Susquehanna	11				

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

Morning Stars.

Venus until July 8.
Mars after May 30.
Jupiter after March 27. until October 18.
Saturn after February 1. until August 1.
Mercury until January 17. from 26. March until 13. May; 8. July until 15. September; 31 October until 31. December.

Evening Stars.

Venus after July 8.
Mars until May 30.
Jupiter until March 27. after October 18.
Saturn until February 1. after August 1.
Mercury from 17. January until 26. March; 13. May until 8. July; 15. September until October 31.; after December 31.

PLANETS' GREATEST BRILLIANCY.

Mercury February 10th, June 8th, October 1st, rises in the morning before the Sun and sets in the evening after the Sun, January 1st, April 21st, August 19th, December 14th. Venus—January 6. Saturn—August 1st. Jupiter— October 18.

Mars has no greatest brilliancy this year.

SAMPLE OF SIBERIAN BUTTER.

I had the pleasure of seeing a sample of Siberian butter. An English merchant sent a small mail sample of some goods that he had purchased in Newcastle to one of our butter houses, and a few friends were invited to examine the quality. The samples were too small to afford a very favorable inspection, but the butter showed remarkably fine body and character. It was from three to four weeks old, and yet the flavor was sweet and good. I could not get any idea from the sample as to how it is packed for market, but I am told that the popular white wood Danish firkins are used considerably. The correspondent who sent the butter over here said that the market value in Newcastle of one sample was 104 shillings per 112 lbs, and of the other 98 shillings, and I saw at once that no such value could be had at present in any of the butters shown on this side of the water. The development of the Siberian dairy industry is a matter in which this country is greatly interested. Under the fostering care of the Russian government it means a rapid increase in production, steady improvement in quality and quick transportation to the consuming markets. Already the Siberian railway has provided a system of refrigerator cars to the seaboard, and well equipped steamers carry the product to the northern markets of Great Britain, whence it is distributed to other points of the kingdom. Our chief interest lies in the fact that with all the newer dairy countries seeking a market for their goods in England we stand rather a poor chance of getting much of the business. The time is not here when we need to enter at all largely into that field of competition, but it may come, and it is well to understand what conditions we shall have to meet.

—"Would you call stealing a kiss larceny?" queried the inexperienced young man. "I suppose so," replied the married man, who was hustling from dawn to dusk to support his family. "What is the penalty?" "Why, I stole a kiss one time and was sentenced to hard labor for life."

—"Reginald," she said to a wealthy young dandy who had been paying his attentions to her, "I would like to ask you one very serious question." "What is it, my dear?" he replied. "Would you object to marrying mamma, if I refused you? You see, we really don't want to lose you."

FEBRUARY, 2d Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moon Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo. m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
Monday	1 Bridget	1	morn	♐ 13	rises	1. ☾ in per. ♂ ☌ ☉ ♒	14	7 0	5 0
Tuesday	2 *Candlemass*	2	12 41	♐ 25	6 56	Siriuis so. 9 51 e.	14	6 59	5 1
Wednesd	3 Blasius	2	1 38	♑ 7	8 10	♀ rises 4 51 morn.	14	6 58	5 2
Thursday	4 Veronica	3	2 34	♑ 20	9 19	♃ sets 8 37 e. ☾ in ♌	14	6 56	5 4
Friday	5 Agatha	3	3 28	♒ 1	10 27	Antares rises 3 42 m.	14	6 55	5 5
Saturday	6 Dorothy	4	4 20	♒ 13	11 35	Castor south 10 18 e.	14	6 54	5 6
6]	*Sexagesima.*		Luke 8.			Days' length 10 hours 14 min			
Sunday	7 Richard	4	5 21	♒ 25	morn	☾ gr libration w.	14	6 53	5 7
Monday	8 Solomon	5	6 1	♓ 7	12 56	8. Algol so. 5 49e	14	6 52	5 8
Tuesday	9 Apollonia	6	6 51	♓ 19	2 9	♂ sets 7 38 even.	14	6 51	5 9
Wednesd	10 Scholastica	7	7 41	♈ 1	3 12	☿ gr. elong. west ☿ rises 6 m.	14	6 50	5 10
Thursday	11 Euphrosina	8	8 30	♈ 14	3 52	♂ ♅ ☾ ♀ rises 4 52 m.	14	6 48	5 12
Friday	12 Lincoln born Eulalia	9	9 19	♈ 26	4 38	♂ ♀ ☾ ♃ sets 8 20 e.	14	6 47	5 13
Saturday	13 Castor	10	10 6	♉ 10	5 24	☿ in ♉ ♂ ☿ ☾ Capella south 7 34 e.	14	6 46	5 14
7]	*Quinquagesima.*		Luke 18.			Days' length 10 hours 30 min.			
Sunday	14 *Valentine*	11	10 52	♉ 23	6 2	Pollux south 10 1 e. ☋	14	6 45	5 15
Monday	15 Faustinus	12	11 37	♊ 7	6 35	☾ in apogee ♂ ♄ ☾ Regulus so. 12 25 m	14	6 44	5 16
Tuesday	16 *Shrove Tuesd*	1	evening 21	♊ 22	sets	18. Andromeda sets 9 50 e.	14	6 42	5 18
Wednesd	17 *Ash Wednesd*	2	1 5	♋ 7	6 59	♀ rises 4 55 morn.	14	6 41	5 19
Thursday	18 Concordia	2	1 47	♋ 22	7 58	♂ ♂ ☾ ♂ ♃ ☾ ♃ sets 7 59e ☾ in ♍	14	6 40	5 20
Friday	19 Susanna	3	2 30	♌ 7	8 50	♂ sets 7 37 e. ☉ enters ♓	14	6 38	5 22
Saturday	20 Eucharius	4	3 14	♌ 23	9 47	♃ sets 7 42 even.	14	6 37	5 23
8]	*Invocavit.*		Matth 4.			Days' length 11 hours 48 min.			
Sunday	21 Eleonora	4	3 59	♍ 8	10 46	Denebola south 1 40m	14	6 36	5 24
Monday	22 Washington's Birthday	5	4 46	♍ 22	11 45	7* sets 12 46 morn.	14	6 35	5 25
Tuesday	23 Serenus	6	5 36	♎ 6	morn.	☿ in Spica Aphelion south 3 10m	14	6 33	5 27
Wednesd	24 *Emberday*	7	6 28	♎ 20	1 14	24. ☾ gr. libr. e.	13	6 32	5 28
Thursday	25 Victor	8	7 23	♏ 3	2 14	♀ rises 5 8 morn.	13	6 31	5 29
Friday	26 Nestor	9	8 21	♏ 16	3 11	♂ ♂ ♃ ♂ ☿ ♄ ♂ ♆ ☾	13	6 29	5 31
Saturday	27 Leander	10	9 20	♏ 28	4 6	♀ in ♍ ♃ sets 7 33 e.	13	6 28	5 32
9]	*Reminiscere.*		Matth. 15.			Days' length 11 hours 6 min.			
Sunday	28 Romanus	11	10 20	♐ 11	4 57	♂ sets 7 37 e. ♒	13	6 27	5 33
Monday	29 *Intercal. Day*	12	11 18	♐ 23	5 45	Procyon south 8 55 e.	13	6 26	5 34

SATURN (♄) is on the 1. in Conjunction with the Sun and cannot be seen.

February has 29 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Full moon the 1st, at 11 o'clock 33 minutes in the forenoon; cold and windy.

Last quarter the 8th, at 4 o'clock 56 minutes in the morning; rain.

New moon the 16th, at 6 o'clock 4 minutes in the morning; stormy.

First quarter the 24th, at 6 o'clock 8 minutes in the morning; stormy.

Probable State of the Weather.

FEBRUARY: 1st, 2d, 3d, cold, windy; 4th, 5th, 6th, pleasant; 7th, 8th, rain; 9th, 10th, cold; 11th, 12th, clear; 13th, 14th, changeable; 15th, 16th, 17th, stormy; 18th, 19th, cloudy; 20th, 21st, snow; 22d, 23d, mild; 24th, 25th, 26th, stormy; 27th, 28th, snow; 29th, changeable.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Westmoreland	1	Cumberland	1	Snyder	22
Bradford	1	Northampton	8	Forest	22
Columbia	1	Crawford	8	Monroe	22
Juniata	1	Jefferson	8	Franklin	22
Northumberl'nd	1	Lawrence	8	Montour	22
Erie	1	Huntingdon	8	M'Kean	22
Philadelphia	1	Clearfield	8	Sullivan	22
Bedford	1	Washington	8	Somerset	22
Luzerne	1	Clinton	22		

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Probably the most important of all fungicides is bordeaux mixture prepared by the action of lime suspended in water on a solution of copper sulphate (blue vitriol). It has been pointed out that the way of mixing these two constituents has a very appreciable effect on the chemical and physical properties of the mixture. It has been further pointed out that if both solutions are diluted when mixed, a product will be formed which will stay in suspension and adhere to the foliage much better than if both solutions were concentrated. There are now several firms putting up an article called "Dry Bordeaux Mixture." This article represents an attempt to supply the ready mixed bordeaux mixture to the consumer, but such an attempt can hardly be successful. In the first place, drying the mixture is a step farther than using concentrated fluids, so that the dry product obtained in such a way would have very different chemical characteristics from the mixture properly prepared. Again, when we dry the mixture the suspended particles become much coarser, so that when completely dry we would have a substance the principal part of which, i. e. the oxide of copper, would hardly stay in suspension at all, but would immediately sink to the bottom.

—Young hogs will give more gain for the same amount of feed than will older animals. There is no advantage in farmers carrying along their animals with just enough feed to keep them alive. It is not wise to have the hogs on scant feed either summer or winter.

PRUNING.

Rules for Pruning Orchards—The Best Time for Doing It.

Many progressive orchardists are studying the pruning problem very closely, and some have arrived at the conclusion that it is an easy matter to prune too much, and that it requires the greatest good judgment to prune just enough.

Some prune up so that teams can work under the branches or so that cattle can be pastured beneath them. There are serious objections to this severe pruning, for the exposure of the trunks and branches to the driving influences of the sun and air is a serious check to the circulation of the sap and consequently to the growth of the trees.

Close planting and cutting out lower branches as they become weak, instead of heading in the top, and thus forcing the growth into the lateral branches where the fruit can be more easily got at, and spraying, thinning and harvesting done economically, is not commended.

1. Never cut away more wood than is necessary to obtain the end in view. Err on the side of cutting too little rather than too much, for if too much is taken off it cannot be replaced in many years. Large crops of fruit cannot be grown on trees with a few exposed branches.

2. Cut out all dead wood as soon as it is discovered. (Summer is a good time to do this work as dead branches can be then seen at a glance.)

3. If two branches rub together so as to injure one another, the weakest should be cut away.

4. If one branch rests on the top of another, one should be removed.

5. Head back and thin out the top rather than cut off the lower branches to bring the fruit as low as possible on account of thinning, spraying, and harvesting.

6. Never remove side branches if it can be avoided. If it must be done, cover the injured parts with two coats of linseed oil paint, gas tar or grafting wax; cover all wounds over one-half inch in diameter with preservatives.

7. Remove branches that are too low or resting on the ground.

The winter is generally a time of most leisure to the farmer or orchardist, and is a good time to prune, but if the work is done in the early part of the winter, more care must be given to protecting the injured parts, for with the freezing

MARCH, 3d Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H W. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo. m.	Sun rises h. m.	Sun sets h. m.
Tuesday	1 *St. David*	1	morn.	♑ 6	rises	1. ☾ in per. Antares sets 9 00 e.	13	6 25	5 35
Wednesd	2 Simplicius	1	12 16	♑ 18	6 55	Arctur south 3 33 m. ☾ in ♌	12	6 24	5 36
Thursday	3 Samuel	2	1 11	♐ 2	8 7	♃ sets 7 20 even.	12	6 23	5 37
Friday	4 Adrian	3	2 6	♐ 14	9 26	♀ rises 5 8 morn.	12	6 21	5 39
Saturday	5 Frederick	3	2 59	♐ 27	10 26	♂ sets 7 3 even.	12	6 20	5 40
10]	*Oculi.*	Luke 11.				Days' length 11 hours 22 min.			
Sunday	6 Fridolin	4	3 52	♏ 9	11 28	Spica south 7 26 e.	11	6 19	5 41
Monday	7 Perpetua	5	4 14	♏ 21	morn.	☾ gr. libr. e. ☌ ♀ ♄	11	6 17	5 43
Tuesday	8 Philemon	5	5 35	♎ 8	12 56	8. Regulus south 10 46 e.	11	6 16	5 44
Wednesd	9 Prudence	6	6 26	♎ 20	1 47	☌ ☿ ☾ Sirius south 7 33 e	11	6 15	5 45
Thursday	10 Apollonius	7	7 45	♍ 1	2 36	♃ sets 6 59 even.	10	6 13	5 47
Friday	11 Ernestus	8	8 3	♍ 14	3 21	♀ rises 5 9 morn.	10	6 12	5 48
Saturday	12 Gregory	8	8 50	♍ 28	3 59	♂ sets 7 36 even.	10	6 11	5 49
11]	*Laetare.*	John 6.				Days' length 11 hours 40 min.			
Sunday	13 Emma	9	9 35	♒ 10	4 35	☌ ♄ ☾ Procyon south 8 14 e. ☋	10	6 10	5 50
Monday	14 Zachariah	10	10 19	♒ 24	5 9	☾ in apo. ☌ ☌ ☾ ♆ stationary	9	6 8	5 52
Tuesday	15 Christopher	11	11 3	♓ 6	5 39	☿ gr. hel. lat. south	9	6 7	5 53
Wednesd	16 Cyprianus	12	11 46	♓ 18	6 9	☌ ☿ ☾ ♃ sets 6 44 e.	9	6 6	5 54
Thursday	17 *St. Patrick*	1	evening 29	♈ 3	sets	17. ☌ ♃ ☾ ☉ Eclipse Invisible	9	6 4	5 56
Friday	18 Anselmus	2	1 13	♈ 15	7 42	☌ ☌ ☾ ♀ rises 5 1 m. [☾ in ♍	8	6 3	5 57
Saturday	19 Josephus	3	1 57	♈ 2	8 42	♂ sets 7 34 even.	8	6 1	5 59
12]	*Judica.*	John 8.				Days' length 12 hours 00 min.			
Sunday	20 Matrona	3	2 44	♉ 14	9 39	☉ enters ♉ Spring commences Day & Night equal	8	6 0	6 0
Monday	21 Benedictus	4	3 33	♉ 0	10 39	♄ rises 4 15 m. □ ☿ ☉	7	5 59	6 1
Tuesday	22 Pauline	5	4 23	♉ 15	11 39	☾ gr. libration east	7	5 57	6 3
Wednesd	23 Eberhard	6	5 17	♉ 28	morn.	□ ♆ ☉ Wega rises 9 35 e.	7	5 56	6 4
Thursday	24 Gabriel	6	6 12	♊ 12	1 4	24. ☌ ♆ ☾ Denebola south 11 36 e	6	5 55	6 5
Friday	25 *Ann. V. M.*	7	7 8	♊ 24	1 36	♀ rises 4 48 morn.	6	5 53	6 7
Saturday	26 Emanuel	8	8 5	♋ 7	2 47	☌ ☿ ☉ Superior ☌ ☿ ♃	6	5 52	6 8
13]	*Palm Sunday.*	Matth. 21.				Days' length 12 hours 18 min.			
Sunday	27 *Palmsunday*	9	9 2	♋ 19	3 33	☌ ♃ ☉ ☌ sets 7 37 e.	5	5 51	6 9
Monday	28 Gideon	10	9 58	♌ 1	4 17	♄ rises 3 52 morn.	5	5 49	6 11
Tuesday	29 Eustasius	11	10 54	♌ 13	4 56	☾ in per. Pollux so. 7 12 e.	5	5 48	6 12
Wednesd	30 Guido	12	11 49	♌ 25	5 35	Altair rises 12 37 m. ☾ in ♌	5	5 47	6 13
Thursday	31 *Maundy Thu.*	1	morn.	♍ 7	rises	31 Rigel sets 9 50 e	4	5 45	6 15

JUPITER (♃) is on the 27. in Conjunction with the Sun and cannot be seen

March has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Full moon the 1st, at 9 o'clock 48 minutes in the evening; rain.

Last quarter the 8th, 8 o'clock 00 minutes in the evening; frosty.

New moon the 17th, at 12 o'clock 39 minutes in the morning; frosty.

First quarter the 24th, at 4 o'clock 36 minutes in the evening; pleasant.

Full moon the 31st, at 7 o'clock 44 minutes in the forenoon; windy.

Probable State of the Weather.

MARCH: 1st, 2d, 3d, rain; 4th, 5th, 6th, pleasant; 7th, 8th, 9th, frosty; 10th, 11th, 12th, clear; 13th, 14th, 15th, cold; 16th, 17th, frosty; 18th, 19th, 20th, cloudy, foggy; 21st, 22d, 23d, rain, windy; 24th, 25th, 26th, mild, pleasant; 27th, 28th, cloudy; 29th, 30th, clear; 31st, windy.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	7	Warren	7	Luzerne	7
Armstrong	7	Montgomery	7	Lebanon	14
Schuylkill	7	Beaver	7	Union	14
Lycoming	7	Cambria	7	Blair	14
Delaware	7	Potter	7	Dauphin	21
Allegheny	7	Indiana	7	Pike	21
Butler	7	Wayne	7	Berks	21
Fayette	7	Mercer	7	Fulton	21

and thawing of several months the cut surface will dry in very deeply and the longer the exposure the greater the injury. If the work can be done the last of winter just before growth begins, the injury will be but little. The above practice will apply about equally to the apple, pear and plum, but perhaps should be applied with some variations to the peach.

KEEP BUILDINGS PAINTED.

The importance of keeping farm buildings well painted is apparently not appreciated as it should be. In traveling about the country great carelessness in this respect is noticeable on every hand. Neat looking houses, barns and other buildings denote thrift and good management, while dilapidated, weather-worn structures give the place an air of neglect or poverty, according to the degree of decay. If a farmer cares nothing for looks, he should keep his buildings well painted, because it is good business to do so. Good paint, in convenient form for use, is now put up and sold at reasonable prices. Any one with sufficient energy to rub the paint well into the weather checks, and with interest enough in his work to keep the paint thin, can do a good job of painting. A thoroughly good brush is necessary; this is a sure case of the best being the cheapest, as it will not only enable a man to do more and better work, but a good brush will last longer than a cheap one. The fall is the best time to do outside painting, as it then has all winter in which to harden slowly—whereas, paint put on in spring or summer is sometimes injured with the hot sun while it is fresh and soft.

MANAGING MILK COWS.

Much of the Dairyman's Success with His Stock Depends on Careful, Regular Milking.

I wish to give you a few hints on milking cows. The farm hand who knows how to milk properly is more valuable to the careful dairyman than any other help. To milk a cow requires time and patience. The milk should be drawn slowly and steadily. Some cows have very tender teats, and if you want a well disposed cow, be gentle in your treatment toward her, as she is naturally impatient and does not like rough handling. With constant irritation she will fall in quantity of milk. As the udder becomes filled with milk she is anxious to be relieved of its contents and will seldom offer resistence without a cause. When a patient cow becomes fractious we can always trace it to the milker. Note this: We should not allow them to stand a long time waiting to be milked. When cows give a large quantity of milk it is very painful when the udder has filled to the utmost therefore causing them to become very nervous and restless. To delay milking at the proper time will do more to cause a cow to go dry before her period than anything else. She should also be milked to the last drop, if possible, for the last portion of milk is said to be the richest. Still another point: There are many ways of conducting a dairy. Among these are: Wholesome food, such as wheat bran, cottonseed meal. Always be careful to keep the cows well salted, protected from bad weather, giving kind handling, careful milking, regular feeding, clean stabling, good ventilation and plenty of pure water. In some sections we have what is called bitter weed, which cows are fond of, causing the milk to become so much affected that it is hardly fit for use. I find that by giving the cow about two tablespoonfuls of sugar at each meal for two or three days the milk is entirely relieved of the bitter taste.

—"Why," Myrtle asked, "do so many of the poets write about golden rod? It seems as if every one of them had tried to glorify it." "Well," replied the man who had worked on a farm, "the only explanation I can give is that the poets probably never tried to raise potatoes in a field where golden rod had got a good start."

—A hypocrite is like the letter p—the first in pity and the last in help.

APRIL, 4th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo. m.	Sun rises h. m.	Sun sets h. m.
Friday	1 *Good Friday*	1	12 43	♐ 19	8 2	☿ in Aphelion ☿ rises 4 52 m.	4	5 44	6 16
Saturday	2 Theodosia	2	1 37	♏ 1	9 8	Denobela south 10 4 e.	4	5 43	6 17
14] *Easter.*		Mark 16.				Days' length 12 hours 36 min.			
Sunday	3 *Easter Sun.*	3	2 31	♏ 13	10 14	☿ in ☌ ♄ rises 3 35 m.	3	5 42	6 18
Monday	4 *Easter Mon.*	3	3 24	♏ 27	11 12	☾ gr. libr. w. ♅ stationary	3	5 41	6 19
Tuesday	5 Maximus	4	4 16	♍ 8	morn.	Spica sets 9 38 e.	3	5 40	6 20
Wednesd	6 Egesippus	5	5 8	♍ 20	12 30	☾ ☌♅☾ ☿ sets 4 37 m	2	5 38	6 22
Thursday	7 Aaron	6	5 57	♎ 3	1 13	7. ☿ in Perihelion	2	5 37	6 23
Friday	8 Dionysius	7	6 45	♎ 16	1 59	☌☿☌ Sirius sets 9 51 e.	2	5 36	6 24
Saturday	9 Prochorus	8	7 31	♎ 29	2 36	☌ sets 7 31 e. ☽	2	5 34	6 26
15] *Quasimodogeniti.* 1. *Sund. after Easter.*		John 20.				Days' length 12 hours 54 m.			
Sunday	10 Daniel	9	8 16	♐ 13	3 10	☾ in Apogee ☌♄☾ ♄ ris. 8 3m	1	5 33	6 27
Monday	11 Julius	10	8 59	♐ 26	3 40	Regulus south 8 38 e.	1	5 32	6 28
Tuesday	12 Eustachius	11	9 43	♑ 11	4 12	Arcturus so. 12 52 m.	1	5 31	6 29
Wednesd	13 Justinus	12	10 26	♑ 25	4 41	☌♀☾ ♀ ris. 4 40 m. ☾ in ♉	1	5 29	6 31
Thursday	14 Tyburtius	12	11 9	♒ 10	5 12	☾ ☌♃☾ Wega rises 8 48 e.	5	5 28	6 32
Friday	15 Olympia	1	11 54	♒ 24	sets	15. 7* sets 9 37 e.	5	5 27	6 33
Saturday	16 Calixtus	1	even-ing 41	♓ 9	7 34	☌☌☾ ☌ sets 7 30 e.	0	5 25	6 35
16] *Mis. Domini.* 2. *Sunday after Easter.*		John 10.				Days' length 13 hours 12 min.			
Sunday	17 Rudolph	2	1 29	♓ 24	8 30	☌☿☾ ♄ rises 2 42 m.	1	5 24	6 36
Monday	18 Æneas	3	2 20	♓ 8	9 33	☽ gr. libr. e. ☿ gr. hel. lat. north	1	5 23	6 37
Tuesday	19 Anicetus	4	3 13	♈ 23	10 32	Antares south 2 36 m.	1	5 22	6 38
Wednesd	20 Sulpitius	4	4 8	♉ 6	11 38	☌♆☾ ♀ rises 4 38 m.	1	5 21	6 39
Thursday	21 Adolarius	5	5 3	♉ 20	morn.	☿ gr Elong east ☿ sets ♀ 7 37 e ☉ ent ers	1	5 20	6 40
Friday	22 Cajus	6	5 59	♊ 3	12 45	22. Rigel sets 9 33 e.	1	5 18	6 42
Saturday	23 *St. George*	7	6 55	♊ 15	1 28	☌♀♃☌ in ☌☌ sets 7 29 e.	1	5 17	6 43
17] *Jubilate.* 3. *Sunday after Easter.*		John 16.				Days' length 13 hours 28 min.			
Sunday	24 Albert	8	7 49	♊ 29	2 3	♀ gr. hel. lat. south	2	5 16	6 44
Monday	25 *Mark Evan.*	8	8 43	♋ 9	2 51	♄ rises 2 12 morn.	2	5 15	6 45
Tuesday	26 Cletus	9	9 36	♋ 21	3 28	☾ in per. Aldebaran sets 9 6 e. ☾ in ☌	2	5 14	6 46
Wednesd	27 Anastasius	10	10 29	♌ 3	4 8	Alphacca south 1 10 m	2	5 12	6 48
Thursday	28 Vitalis	11	11 22	♌ 15	4 44	Orion sets 10 4 e.	3	5 11	6 49
Friday	29 Sybilla	12	morn.	♌ 28	rises	29. ☌ sets 7 28 e.	3	5 10	6 50
Saturday	30 Eutropius	12	12 16	♎ 9	7 53	♃ gr. hel. lat. south	3	5 9	6 51

fast.

April has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Last quarter the 7th, at 12 o'clock 53 minutes at noon; cold and windy.

New moon the 15th, at 4 o'clock 53 minutes in the afternoon; pleasant.

First quarter the 22d, at 11 o'clock 54 minutes in the evening; clear and cold.

Full moon the 29th, at 5 o'clock 36 minutes in the evening; pleasant.

Probable State of the Weather.

APRIL: 1st, 2d, cloudy; 3d, 4th, rain; 6th, 7th, 8th, cold, windy; 9th, mild; 10th, 11th, 12th, changeable; 13th, 14th, 15th, pleasant; 16th, 17th, cloudy; 18th, 19th, 20th, rain; 21st, 22d, 23d, clear, cold; 24th 25th, pleasant; 26th, 27th, windy; 28th, 29th, 30th, warm, pleasant.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Allegheny	4	Susquehanna	11	Adams	18
Greene	4	Lehigh	11	Lackawanna	18
Philadelphia	4	Wyoming	11	Centre	25
Tioga	4	Northampton	11	Venango	25
Carbon	11	York	18	Juniata	25
Huntingdon	11	Mifflin	18	Franklin	25
Perry	11	Lancaster	18	Chester	25
Clarion	11	Bedford	18		

USE OF WIDE TIRES.

One of the greatest aids to better roads is the use of wider tires on the wagons. No matter what kind of material is used for the construction of the road, the width of the tire is of vital importance. It is also vastly to the interest of almost every farmer from an economic standpoint to have at least a three or four inch tire in place of the old fashioned narrow tire. The loads will draw more easily about his fields and on almost all kinds of roads. The wide tired wheels are much stronger and more lasting and present much less trouble in the shape of loose tires. In many sections their economic advantages are being recognized and they are rapidly replacing the narrow tire. This transition should be hastened as rapidly as possible. All new purchases should be of the wide sort. So thoroughly has the relation of wide tires to good roads been recognized abroad that laws have been passed regulating the width of tires. In Germany four-inch tires are required. In France traffic tires must be from three to ten inches wide, according to the weight of the load, and the front axle must be shorter than the rear axle, to prevent "tracking." In Austria wagons carrying more than two and a quarter tons are required to have tires at least four and one-third inches wide and every load over four and a half tons must be carried on tires of six and one-fourth inches in width.

—**To Preserve Peaches Whole.**—After wiping off the fruit put into syrup made of one half pound of sugar to a quart of water. Let them come to a boil. Put into the cans and seal while hot.

GRAPES.

Best Way of Pruning—Pinch Off Useless Shoots.

There are several good systems of pruning and training, each of which has its merits and advocates. A simple method, largely practised in western New York and Ohio, is known as the renewal system. It consists simply in cutting out nearly all the old bearing wood every fall to within two or three inches of the crown, leaving on strong vines three or four canes of the current year's growth, which have grown from spurs left for the purpose at the previous years' pruning. Cut each of these canes back to three or four feet in length, according to the strength of the vine, tying them fan-shaped to the wires the following spring.

The strongest canes growing from these spurs should be tied to the trellis during the summer, and all weak and useless shoots rubbed off.

Care must be taken not to allow the vine to overbear, or it may be so injured as never to recover. Three to four tons per acre is a full average crop for the strongest growers, although good vineyards often produce without injury five or six tons per acre. The less the number of clusters this weight can be put into, the more satisfactory will be the money return from the crop. Hence it is well to thin the fruit, picking off the smallest and poorest clusters.

There is always a demand for strictly fine fruit at good prices.

We do not advise summer pruning further than pinching off or rubbing out weak and useless laterals and shoots. Leaves are the laborotories of the growing vines; in them is perfected the food which produces the growth of both wood and fruit. Severe summer pruning, removing a large amount of foliage, weakens the vine, reduces the size of the fruit, retards its ripening, and checks the growth of the root. Where more than one shoot starts from a bud it is well to rub off the weaker one before it is more than two to six inches long. When particularly fine clusters are desired, the ends of the canes may be pinched off and stopped when growth has progressed until four or five leaves are formed. Superfluous suckers that start below the crown of the vine should be broken out before much growth has taken place.

What we have said in reference to vineyard planting and cultivation is equally applicable to garden cultivation, except that the pruning and training may take any form which suits the fancy

MAY 5th, Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W. h.	Moon south. h .m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun fast m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
18] *Cantate*	4. *Sunday after Easter.*			John 16.		Days' length 13 hours 44 min.			
Sunday	1 *Philip & Ja.*	1	1 10	♎ 21	8 57	☾ gr. libration west	3	5 8	6 52
Monday	2 Sigismund	2	2 3	♏ 4	9 54	☿ stationary 7* sets 8 28 e.	3	5 7	6 53
Tuesday	3 *Inv. of Cross*	3	2 56	♏ 17	10 47	☌♄☾ Sirius sets 8 50e.	3	5 6	6 54
Wednesd	4 Florianus	3	3 48	♐ 0	11 32	♃ rises 3 45 morn.	3	5 4	6 56
Thursday	5 Godard	4	4 37	♐ 13	morn.	♂ sets 7 25 even.	3	5 3	6 57
Friday	6 Aggeus	5	5 25	♐ 26	12 32	☾ ♀ rises 4 21 m.	4	5 2	6 58
Saturday	7 Domicilla	6	6 11	♑ 10	1 8	7. ☌♄☾ ♄ rises 1 19 m. ☽	4	5 1	6 59
19] *Rogate*	*5th Sunday after Easter.*			John 16.		Days' length 14 hours 00 min.			
Sunday	8 Stanislaus	7	6 55	♑ 23	1 43	☾ in apo. Altair south 8 32e	4	5 0	7 0
Monday	9 Job	8	7 38	♒ 7	2 10	☌☿☾ Alphacca south 12 25 m.	4	4 59	7 1
Tuesday	10 Gordianus	9	8 21	♒ 21	2 38	Antares s. 1 14m ☾in ♉	4	4 58	7 2
Wednesd	11 Mamertus	10	9 4	♓ 6	3 13	☿in ♉ □♄☉ Librae south 11 55e.	4	4 57	7 3
Thursday	12 *Ascension*	11	9 49	♓ 20	3 43	☌♃☾ ♃ rises 3 28 m.	4	4 56	7 4
Friday	13 Servatius	12	10 34	♈ 4	4 16	☌☿☉ Inferior ☌♀☾	4	4 55	7 5
Saturday	14 Christianus	1	11 23	♈ 19	4 57	☌☿☾ ♀ rises 4 14 m.	4	4 54	7 6
20] *Exaudi.*	*6th Sunday after Easter.*			John 15.		Days' length 14 hours 14 min.			
Sunday	15 Sophia	1	evening 13	♉ 3	sets.	☾ 15. ☾ gr libra. east ☌☌☾	4	4 53	7 7
Monday	16 Peregrinus	2	1 7	♉ 17	8 22	♂ sets 7 22 e.	4	4 52	7 8
Tuesday	17 Jodocus	3	2 2	♊ 1	9 21	♄ rises 12 49 morn.	3	4 52	7 8
Wednesd	18 Liborius	4	2 58	♊ 14	10 19	☌♆☾ Procyon s. 10 15e	3	4 51	7 9
Thursday	19 Potentia	5	3 55	♊ 28	11 9	♃ rises 3 3 morn.	3	4 50	7 10
Friday	20 Torpetus	5	4 51	♋ 10	11 52	♀ rises 4 10 m. ☾	3	4 49	7 11
Saturday	21 Prudens	6	5 45	♋ 23	morn.	☿in Aphel. ☉enters ♊	3	4 48	7 12
21] *Whitsuntide.*				John 14.		Days' length 14 hours 24 min.			
Sunday	22 *Whitsunday*	7	6 38	♌ 5	12 53	☾ 22. ☾ in per. ☌☿♀	3	4 48	7 12
Monday	23 *Whitmonday*	8	7 30	♌ 17	1 30	Spica south 9 16 e. ☾ in ♌	3	4 47	7 13
Tuesday	24 Esther	8	8 22	♌ 29	2 9	♄ rises 12 22 morn.	3	4 46	7 14
Wednesd	25 *Emberday*	9	9 14	♍ 11	2 41	☿ stationary Rigel sets 7 24e.	3	4 45	7 15
Thursday	26 Edward	10	10 6	♍ 23	3 23	Regulus sets 12 30 m.	3	4 44	7 16
Friday	27 Lucianus	11	10 58	♎ 5	3 58	♃ rises 2 34 morn.	3	4 43	7 17
Saturday	28 William	12	11 42	♎ 17	4 42	♀ rises 4 8 morn.	3	4 43	7 17
22] *Trinity Sunday.*				John 3.		Days' length 14 hours 36 min.			
Sunday	29 Maximilian	1	morn.	♏ 0	rises.	☾ 29. ☾ gr. libr. w.	3	4 42	7 18
Monday	30 *Decoration*	2	12 47	♏ 12	8 36	☌☌☉ ☌♃☾ Vega south 2 3 m.	3	4 42	7 18
Tuesday	31 Manilius	3	1 37	♏ 25	9 25	♄ rises 11 55 morn.	3	4 41	7 19

MARS (♂) is on the 30th in Conjunction with the Sun and cannot be seen.

May has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Last quarter the 7th, at 6 o'clock 50 minutes in the morning; windy.

New moon the 15th, at 5 o'clock 58 minutes in the morning; rain.

First quarter the 22d, at 5 o'clock 18 minutes in the morning; rain.

Full moon the 29th, at 3 o'clock 54 minutes in the morning; cool.

Probable State of the Weather.

MAY: 1st, 2d, 3d, clear; 4th, 5th 6th, cold, rain; 7th, 8th, 9th, cool, windy; 10th, 11th, 12th, pleasant; 13th, 14th, cloudy; 15th, 16th, rain; 17th, 18th, 19th, clear; 20th, 21st, changeable; 22d, 23d, rain; 24th, 25th, warm, pleasant; 26th, 27th, 28th, windy; 29th, 30th, 31st, cool.

SUPREME COURT—at Harrisburg 30

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	2	Lawrence	9	Forest	16
Bradford	2	Crawford	9	Union	16
Schuylkill	2	Westmoreland	9	Bucks	16
Wayne	2	Jefferson	9	M'Kean	23
Columbia	2	Washington	9	Montour	23
Northumber'lnd	2	Clinton	9	Monroe	23
Cameron	2	Clearfield	9	Elk	23
Luzerne	9	Somerset	9	Sullivan	23
Erie	9	Cumberland	9		

or necessity of the planter, vines will do well trained to stakes, on walls, trees, sides of buildings or arbors; but care should always be taken to prune thoroughly each year, so as to preserve an equilibrium between root and top, or the vines will overbear. In other words, no more bearing canes should be left than the roots can sustain in a vigorous growth of new shoots.

LEFT IN THE NEST.

A lady who had moved into a remote district of the West found it almost impossible to keep her "help." One after another, girls came on from her country home in the East, and were married before, as the deserted housewife said, they had time to wash the dinner dishes.

Finally she sent for a severe looking maiden of advanced years, who had no opinion of masculine blandishments. On the day of the maid's arrival a miner called at the kitchen door for a glass of water. He looked at her, drank the water, expressed his thanks briefly, and then went round to the front of the house, where the mistress herself was sweeping off the steps.

"Well," said he, lazily, taking off his hat, "looks as if you'd got a nest-egg now!"

—We cannot ask a better point of leverage from which to move our little fragment of the world toward truth and goodness than the point on which we have been placed. All that made saints and heroes of old strong and full of trust is as near to us as it was to them.

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY.

FROM THE DEPARTMENTAL PRESS CIRCULARS NO. 1. OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

Tree Crickets Injurious to Raspberry Canes.

In the winter and early spring raspberry and blackberry canes may be seen to have many small punctures arranged close together and in a single vertical row appearing at a slight distance like a slit in the bark, generally about two or three feet above the ground or near the top of the cane. This injury is done by the Snowy Tree Cricket *(Oecanthus niveus,)* which is a delicate whitish green insect, about an inch long, that lives upon shrubs, bushes and other plants. The females of this insect lay their eggs generally in raspberry and blackberry canes, but sometimes in peach and plum, as we have found at the State College, in the fall, generally during October. The egg-laying is done by puncturing the cane with the long sharp ovipositor and inserting the long curved yellowish eggs, each in a separate hole. The eggs remain in these punctures throughout the winter and early spring. At first the injury is shown externally only by a slight roughness of the bark, but afterwards the cane or branch frequently splits and dies above the injury. Where there are but a few bushes the proportion of injury is likely to be much worse than where there are many.

The infested cane should be cut off and burned before the eggs hatch, which is late in spring or early in summer. It is essential to burn the canes, for if they are dropped on the ground the eggs will hatch there, and the trimming will be ineffectual.

The young and adults of this insect feed on plants, lice and other softbodied insects. In this way they are beneficial, but their valuable effects are doubtless overcome by the amount of injury which they inflict in laying their eggs.

P. H. Dale, '03, P. S. C. (Centre Hall, Pa.)

The Apple Plant-Louse.

The Apple Plant Louse *(Aphis mali)* is a small green insect, called the Apple Aphis, having a short body, four transparent wings or none, a sharp suctorial bill, and long jointed antennæ.

These insects are often numerous and destructive although quite small. They suck the sap from the leaves, young buds, and sometimes from

JUNE, 6th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun fast m.	Sun rises. h. m	Sun sets. h. m.
Wednesd	1 Nicodemus	3	2 28	♋ 8	10 10	♄ stationary ♃ in perihelion	2	4 40	7 20
Thursday	2 *Cor. Christi*	4	3 17	♋22	10 50	♃ rises 2 15 m.	2	4 40	7 20
Friday	3 Erasmus	5	4 4	♌ 6	11 27	Librae south 9 58 e.	2	4 39	7 21
Saturday	4 Darius	6	4 49	♌20	11 59	☾ in Apogee ☌ ♄ ☾ ♄ ris. 11 39 e	2	4 39	7 21

23] 1*st Sunday after Trinity.* Luke 16. Days' length 14 hours 48 min.

Sunday	5 Bonifacius	7	5 33	♍ 4	morn.	☾ Antares s. 11 28 e.	2	4 39	7 21
Monday	6 Artemus	8	6 16	♍18	12 41	☾ 6 Arcturus south 9 10 e ☾ in ♉	2	4 38	7 22
Tuesday	7 Lucretia	8	6 59	♎ 2	1 12	Regulus south 11 42 e.	2	4 38	7 22
Wednesd	8 Medardus	9	7 42	♎17	1 42	☿ gr. Elong. west ☿ rises 3 57 m.	1	4 37	7 23
Thursday	9 Barnimus	10	8 27	♏ 1	2 15	☌ ♃ ☾ ♃ rises 1 50 m.	1	4 37	7 23
Friday	10 Flavius	11	9 14	♏15	2 48	♄ rises 11 15 even.	1	4 37	7 23
Saturday	11 Barnabas	11	10 3	♏29	3 7	☾ gr libr. e. ☿ gr Elong. e	1	4 36	7 24

24] 2*d Sunday after Trinity.* Luke 14. Days' length 14 hours 50 min.

Sunday	12 Basilides	12	10 56	♏13	4 21	☾ ♀ rises 4 9 morn.	1	4 36	7 24
Monday	13 Tobias	1	11 51	♐26	sets.	13. ☌ ♀ ☾ ☌ ☌ ☾	0	4 36	7 24
Tuesday	14 Heliseus	2	evening 48	♑10	8 12	☌ ♆ ☾ 7* rises 2 43 m.	slower 4	4 36	7 24
Wednesd	15 Vitus	2	1 47	♑23	9 4	Spica south 7 42 e.	4	4 35	7 25
Thursday	16 Rolandus	3	2 44	♒ 6	9 53	♃ rises 1 24 m.	4	4 35	7 25
Friday	17 Nicander	4	3 41	♒19	10 38	☾ in per. Alphacca so. 9 46 e	0	4 35	7 25
Saturday	18 Arnolphus	4	4 35	♓ 1	11 16	♄ rises 10 43 even.	1	4 35	7 25

25] 3*d Sunday after Trinity.* Luke 15. Days' length 14 hours 50 min.

Sunday	19 Gervasius	5	5 38	♓13	11 52	☾ ☌ ♀ ☌ ♅ ☉ ☿ in ♊	1	4 35	7 25
Monday	20 Sylverius	6	6 20	♓25	morn.	20 ♀ r. 4 10 m ☾ in ♊	1	4 35	7 25
Tuesday	21 Raphael	7	7 10	♈ 7	12 55	☉ enters ♋ Summer commences Longest Day.	1	4 34	7 26
Wednesd	22 Achatius	8	8 1	♈19	1 21	♂ rises 4 7 morn.	1	4 35	7 25
Thursday	23 Agrippina	9	8 53	♉ 1	1 57	♃ rises 1 1 morn.	2	4 35	7 25
Friday	24 *John, Bapt.*	10	9 44	♉13	2 38	♄ rises 10 18 e.	2	4 35	7 25
Saturday	25 Elogius	11	10 37	♉25	3 21	☾ gr. libration west	2	4 35	7 25

26] 4*th Sunday after Trinity.* Luke 6. Days' length 14 hours 46 min.

Sunday	26 Jeremiah	12	11 26	♋ 8	4 9	☾ ☌ ♅ ☾ altair south 8 30 e.	2	4 35	7 25
Monday	27 7 Sleepers	1	morn.	♋20	rises	27 ☌ ♆ ☉ ♀ r. 4 25 m	3	4 35	7 25
Tuesday	28 Leo	1	12 20	♌ 3	8 4	Pollux sets 11 4 e.	3	4 35	7 25
Wednesd	29 *St. Peter*	2	1 10	♌18	8 47	☌ ♀ ♆ ♂ rises 4 00 m.	3	4 36	7 24
Thursday	30 Lucina	3	1 58	♍ 1	9 24	☿ in ♊ Arctur so. 7 37 e.	3	4 36	7 24

June has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Last quarter the 6th, at 12 o'clock 52 minutes in the morning; pleasant.

New moon the 13th, at 4 o'clock 10 minutes in the evening; changeable.

First quarter the 20th, at 10 o'clock 10 minutes in the forenoon; rain.

Full moon the 27th, at 3 o'clock 23 minutes in the afternoon; changeable.

Probable State of the Weather.

JUNE: 1st, 2d, cloudy; 3d, 4th, foggy; 5th, 6th, 7th, warm, pleasant; 8th, 9th, windy; 10th, 11th, rain; 12th, 13th, 14th, changeable; 15th, 16th, 17th, clear, warm; 18th, 19th, cloudy; 20th, 21st, rain; 22d, 23d, 24th, warm, pleasant; 25th, 26th, 27th, clear; 28th, changeable; 29th, 30th, thunderstorm.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	6	Lycoming	6	Dauphin	13
Warren	6	Indiana	6	Potter	13
Armstrong	6	Lehigh	6	Northampton	13
Delaware	6	Montgomery	6	Carbon	13
Fayette	6	Cambria	6	Fulton	14
Allegheny	6	Lebanon	6	Greene	20
Beaver	6	Pike	6	Berks	20
Butler	6	Mercer	6	Blair	20
Luzerne	6	Snyder	6	Lackawanna	27

the young fruit of the apple tree, chiefly in the early spring from the time the leaves begin to expand until about the first of July. Then they migrate to the roots of grasses, as was discovered and proved by Professor Surface, of the Pennsylvania State College.

The eggs are laid on the small apple twigs in the fall and remain there during the winter. As soon as the leaf buds begin to expand the young hatch and increase rapidly by giving birth to living young without mating (parthenogenesis), so that there is a colony on almost every leaf. For the July migration they become winged, and during the summer they continue to feed and multiply on the roots of grasses. In the autumn another winged brood appears and they return to the apple where the females establish colonies of wingless egg-laying forms, which lay the small, oval dark-colored eggs upon the twigs in great numbers. This completes the life cycle.

The common remedy is spraying in the spring as the young are coming out and before the leaves expand, with kerosene emulsion or tobacco decoction. Whale oil soap suds is effective if applied early.

They have many natural enemies, such as Lady Bugs, Birds, etc., that generally hold them well in check.

F. P. Dodge, '03, P. S. C. (Shingle House, Pa.)

—Jack (to lady, come out to lunch)—Are you coming with the guns this afternoon, Miss Maud? Miss Maud—I would, but I don't think I should like to see a lot of poor birds shot! Jack—Oh, if you go with Fred, your feelings will be entirely spared.

FOREST FIRES.

The greatest enemy to the forest is fire. A light fire will kill all the pine seedlings up to six or eight years. A severe fire will kill white pines up to a foot or more in diameter. A very severe fire will kill the oldest growth where it occurs in scattered patches. A hardwood sprout growth of four or five years is killed back to the stump by a slight fire, a severe fire will kill a growth of fifteen years and an older growth will be seriously injured if not killed. Furthermore the severe fire not only kills the top but it kills the stump and burns up the top soil. Land owners fail to realize how serious this loss is. Even the state fire marshall, who is supposed to report all fires from which a money loss occurs, has only within the past year or two at the earnest solicitation of the Forestry association given any serious attention to this class of fire losses. His principle difficulty seems to lie in the fact that town officials who are required to make a report look upon forest fires as of little importance. Yet it is probable that there is as great a loss in actual value from this source as from the destruction of buildings in the country districts in some years. In general, sprout growth near towns increases in assessed value about $1 per acre per year of growth up to the time of cutting. That is, 15-year growth is assessed about $14 per acre. Now a severe fire will destroy all this value and the average fire at least one-half. There are many fires that cover more than 1000 acres in some years, and with an average loss of $10 per acre in the actual value such a fire would represent about $10,000. Our laws provide for a fire warden who can employ men to fight fires and pay 20 cents per hour. There is some evidence to show that forest fires have been set for the sake of securing such employment. It is known that forest fires have also been set by berry pickers who burn over the land for the purpose of securing a better crop the following years. Many fires are set by irresponsible hunters and ramblers in the woods. For all this there is no redress. A few convictions under the law for carelessness or malicious setting of fires would help and make people more careful, but until our public officials realize how much this loss means to the forest owners it will be hard to secure such convictions.—Warren H. Manning.

—It isn't always the clock with the loudest tick that keeps the best time.

JULY, 7th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo. m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
Friday	1 Theobald	3	2 44	♑15	9 59	☌♄☾ ♄ rises 9 51e. ☽	3	4 36	7 24
Saturday	2 *Visit. V. M.*	4	3 29	♑29	10 30	☌☿☌ Spica so. 8 50 e.	4	4 36	7 24
27]	*5th Sunday after Trinity.*		Luke 5.			Days' length 14 hours 46 min.			
Sunday	3 Cornelius	5	4 12	♒14	11 0	☾ in apogee Antares south 9 38 even. ☾in♉	4	4 37	7 23
Monday	4 *Independence*	6	4 54	♒28	11 32	☾ ☌☿♆ ☉ in Aphelion	4	4 37	7 23
Tuesday	5 Demetrius	7	5 37	♓13	morn.	5. ♂ rises 3 54 m.	4	4 37	7 23
Wednesd	6 *John Huss*	7	6 20	♓28	12 34	☌♃☾ ♃ rises 12 14 m.	4	4 38	7 22
Thursday	7 Edelburga	8	7 5	♈12	12 59	Vega south 11 32 e.	4	4 38	7 22
Friday	8 Aquilla	9	7 53	♈26	1 24	☌♀☉ Superior	5	4 39	7 21
Saturday	9 Zeno	10	8 43	♉10	2 2	☾ gr. libr. east ☌☌♆ ☌☿☉ Superior	5	4 39	7 21
28]	*6th Sunday after Trinity.*		Matth. 5.			Days' length 14 hours 40 min.			
Sunday	10 Israel	11	9 37	♉23	2 50	☌☿♀ ♄ rises 9 14 e.	5	4 40	7 20
Monday	11 Pius	12	10 33	♊ 6	3 43	Dog Days commence	5	4 40	7 20
Tuesday	12 Henry	12	11 32	♊19	4 33	☌♆☾ ☌☌☾ ☌ rises 3 47 m.	5	4 41	7 19
Wednesd	13 *Margaret*	1	evening 31	♊ 2	sets.	13 ☌♀☾ ☌☿☾	5	4 41	7 19
Thursday	14 Bonavent	2	1 30	♋15	8 32	☾ in perigee ☿ gr. Elong. north	5	4 42	7 18
Friday	15 *Apostles' day*	3	2 27	♋29	9 15	♃ rises 11 42 e	6	4 43	7 17
Saturday	16 Hilary	3	3 22	♌10	9 52	Markab so 3 26m ☾in♌	6	4 43	7 17
29]	*7th Sunday after Trinity.*		Mark 8.			Days' length 14 hours 32 min.			
Sunday	17 Alexius	4	4 16	♌22	10 31	♄ rises 8 45 e.	6	4 44	7 16
Monday	18 Maternus	5	5 8	♍ 4	11 7	Algenib so. 4 26m	6	4 45	7 15
Tuesday	19 Ruffina	6	5 58	♍16	11 42	19. ♂ rises 3 43m.	6	4 46	7 14
Wednesd	20 Elias	7	6 50	♍28	morn.	Regulus sets 8 48 e.	6	4 46	7 14
Thursday	21 Praxedes	8	7 41	♎ 9	12 40	☾gr. libration w. □♃☉	6	4 47	7 13
Friday	22 *Mary Magd.*	8	8 33	♎21	1 11	♀ sets 7 36e. ☉ enters	6	4 48	7 12
Saturday	23 Apollinaris	9	9 24	♏ 8	2 5	♀ in Perihelion	6	4 49	7 11
30]	*8th Sunday after Trinity.*		Matth. 7.			Days' length 14 hours 20 min.			
Sunday	24 Christiana	10	10 15	♏20	2 55	☌♅☾ ♃ rises 11 8 e.	6	4 50	7 10
Monday	25 *St. James*	11	11 5	♐ 7	3 48	♄ rises 8 13 even.	6	4 50	7 10
Tuesday	26 *St. Anna*	12	11 53	♐19	4 40	Pollux sets 8 15e.	6	4 51	7 9
Wednesd	27 Martha	1	morn.	♑ 6	rises.	27. ♂ ris. 3 36m ☽	6	4 52	7 8
Thursday	28 Pantaleon	2	12 40	♑19	8 0	☌♄☾ 7* rises 11 44 e.	6	4 53	7 7
Friday	29 Beatrix	3	1 25	♒ 8	8 32	♀ sets 7 36 even.	6	4 54	7 6
Saturday	30 Abdon	3	2 9	♒23	9 2	☾in apo. Aldebaran sets 12 58m	6	4 55	7 5
31]	*9th Sunday after Trinity.*		Luke 16.			Days' length 14 hours 8 min.			
Sunday	31 Germanus	4	2 51	♓ 7	9 29	♃ rises 10 42 e. ☾in♉	6	4 56	7 4

VENUS (♀) is on the 8th in superior Conjunction with the Sun and passes from Morning to Evening Star.

July has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Last quarter the 5th, at 5 o'clock 54 minutes in the evening; pleasant.

New moon the 13th, at 12 o'clock 27 minutes in the morning; pleasant.

First quarter the 19th, at 3 o'clock 48 minutes in the afternoon; changeable.

Full moon the 27th, at 4 o'clock 41 minutes in the morning; rain.

Probable State of the Weather.

JULY: 1st, 2d, 3d, pleasant; 4th, 5th, warm; 6th, 7th, 8th, clear, warm; 9th, 10th, 11th. very warm; 12th, 13th, 14th, clear; 15th, 16th, cloudy; 17th, 18th, 19th, changeable; 20th, cloudy; 21st, 22d, rain; 23d, 24th, sultry; 25th, 26th, warm; 27th, 28th, thunderstorm; 29th, 30th, 31st, clear, warm.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	4	Schuylkill	4
Allegheny	4		

THINNING FRUIT.

The thinning of fruit is a question we should look into more than we do. Nature perpetuates all fruit by the production of its seeds. It brings just as heavy strain upon the tree to grow and mature the seeds in a small and wormy apple as it does in a good one. By thinning fruit we will get a better sized, better colored and a better flavored apple. I much prefer one good apple to two poor ones. Thinning can be done at any time after the fruit is well set, the sooner the better. When a tree is allowed to bear so heavily that the fruit takes all of the nourishment from the tree and the tree gets to growth, disease is after that tree, and it takes from one to two years for that tree to get into bearing again. If a tree is properly manured, pruned and thinned, it will produce fruit every year. The best time to prune trees is when you set them out, and then do a little every year. How often we hear that father or mother say, give me the training of a child until it is 12 years old and I will characterize its whole life. It is the same with a fruit tree. You can form that tree into any shape you choose. I make it a rule to prune when I have the time; after the leaves fall. When an apple is perfectly clear, not touching anything, you don't see any coddling worms. They always work where limbs come together or leaves touch. I thin any time after June; rainy days in haying are a good time.

—Corrected.—"Hello!" cried the jovial fellow, slapping Grumpey on the back, "how are you, old man?"

"Don't 'old man' me," snapped Grumpey, who was becoming touchy about his age; "I don't look like an old man, do I?"

"Well, no; just this minute you look more like the Old Boy."

DRINK.

Poultry on the Farm—Rotten Filthy Food.

The egg is 74 percent water, yet people fail more often than otherwise in the water supply. I have measured the water which my hens drank, and a very ordinary hen under ordinary circumstances, will take five ounces, and frequently six ounces a day. If you multiply that by the number of hens, I think you will find that the amount you are giving them is short, sometimes. A lady who owned gold fish, once told the man who had charge of them that they needed some more water. He answered, "They ain't drunk up yet what they have." That is the reason some people do not give their hens a fresh supply. But if those people did look at the water, they would see that it is very muddy and nasty, and with a fresh supply in a clean dish you do not know how much your hens might drink. The water in the egg is really distilled water. If you can pour cheap water through the hen and get it distilled and flavored and sell it at a good price, why don't you do it?

People are apt to fill the water dishes to a certain point every time, and there gets to be a green, slimy ring around them, and that is just where these little microbes like to live and multiply. I have a very fine dish cloth which I will recommend—a cob with the corn shelled from it. This will scrape off slimy matter very nicely, and cold water will dissolve more than warm water. I clean the dishes out of doors, and set them to air nights. I am especially careful with milk dishes. Milk is a most excellent food and drink, but I have seen many milk dishes where I could run my finger around and scratch off rotten milk. This is vile poison. If you should inject it into your arm it would very soon kill you. I would rather fowls did not have milk at all, unless great care is daily taken with the dishes. If you use the Cooley system you have sweet skim-milk, but it is liable to become sour later, and if you have a shallow setting you certainly have sour milk, and a fermented sour is apt to physic. I watch its effect and omit it now and then or put in one-third of a teaspoonful of soda to a pan. Sometimes I make sour milk into cheese for young fowls, which renders it entirely safe, if crumbly when done.

—Sour Milk Pie.—One cup sugar, one egg, one cup of sour milk, one cup chopped raisins, one-half teaspoonful each of cinnamon and cloves.

AUGUST, 8th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo. m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
Monday	1 *Lammas Day*	5	3 34	♎19	10 2	♄ rises 7 44 even.	6	4 57	7 3
Tuesday	2 Stephen	6	4 16	♏ 0	10 30	♂ rises 3 29 morn.	6	4 58	7 2
Wednesd	3 Augustus	6	5 0	♏12	11 3	☾☌♃ ♃ris.10 31m	6	4 59	7 1
Thursday	4 Dominic	7	5 45	♏24	11 50	4. Formalhaut south 2 4 m.	6	5 0	7 0
Friday	5 Oswald	8	6 33	♐ 7	morn.	☿ sets 7 35 even.	6	5 1	6 59
Saturday	6 *Tr. of Christ*	9	7 24	♐19	12 41	☾ gr. libration east	6	5 2	6 58
32]	10*th Sunday after Trinity.*		Luke 19.			Days' length 13 hours 54 min.			
Sunday	7 Donatus	10	8 17	♑ 0	1 29	☿in♍ Sisius sets 4 26m	5	5 3	6 57
Monday	8 Emilius	11	9 14	♑12	2 28	☌♆☾ Markab s. 1 55 m	5	5 4	6 56
Tuesday	9 Ericus	11	10 13	♑24	3 27	☌☌☾ ♂ rises 3 26 m.	5	5 5	6 55
Wednesd	10 *St. Lawrence*	12	11 12	♒ 6	4 26	☌♄ ☽ ♃ rises 10 4 e.	5	5 6	6 54
Thursday	11 Titus	1	evening 11	♒18	sets	11. Algenib south 2 52 m.	5	5 7	6 53
Friday	12 Clara	2	1 9	♓ 1	7 48	☾ in per. ☌☿☾ ☿ sets 7 30 e.	5	5 8	6 52
Saturday	13 Hildebert	3	2 5	♓14	8 25	☌☿☾ ♄ so. 11 52e. ☾in♌	5	5 9	6 51
33]	11*th Sunday after Trinity.*		Luke 18.			Days' length 13 hours 40 min.			
Sunday	14 Eusebius	4	3 0	♓27	9 6	☿ gr. hel. lat. north	4	5 10	6 50
Monday	15 *Ascn. V. M.*	4	3 53	♍11	9 43	Spica sets 9 3 e.	4	5 12	6 48
Tuesday	16 Rochus	5	4 46	♍25	10 18	♂ rises 3 21 m.	4	5 13	6 47
Wednesd	17 Bertram	6	5 38	♎ 8	11 1	17. ☿ in Aphelion	4	5 14	6 46
Thursday	18 Agapetus	7	6 30	♎22	11 44	☾ gr. libration west ♃ rises 9 33 e.	4	5 15	6 45
Friday	19 Sebaldus	8	7 31	♏ 6	morn.	☿ gr. Elong. east ☿ sets 7 32 e.	3	5 16	6 44
Saturday	20 Bernard	9	8 12	♏20	12 49	☌♅☾ ♃ Stationary	3	5 17	6 43
34]	12*th Sunday after Trinity.*		Mark 7.			Days' length 13 hours 24 min.			
Sunday	21 Rebecca	10	9 2	♐ 2	1 44	☿ sets 7 22 e.	3	5 18	6 42
Monday	22 Philibert	10	9 50	♐19	2 37	Dog days end	3	5 20	6 40
Tuesday	23 Zacheus	11	10 37	♑ 3	3 30	♂ris. 3 16m ☉ enters ♍	3	5 21	6 39
Wednesd	24 *St. Barthol.*	12	11 23	♑17	4 14	☌♄☾ ♄ so. 11 5 e.	2	5 22	6 38
Thursday	25 Ludovicus	12	morn.	♒ 1	rises.	25. Achernar south 3 24 m.	2	5 23	6 37
Friday	26 Samuel	1	12 7	♒15	7 4	☾ in apogee Polaris so. 3 5m	2	5 24	6 36
Saturday	27 Gebhard	2	12 50	♒28	7 32	7* rises 9 48 e.	1	5 26	6 34
35]	13*th Sunday after Trinity.*		Luke 10.			Days' length 12 hours 6 min.			
Sunday	28 *St. Augustin*	3	1 32	♓12	8 7	☿ sets 7 16 e. ☾ in ♉	1	5 27	6 33
Monday	29 *St. John beh.*	3	2 14	♓25	8 35	Spica sets 8 12 e.	1	5 28	6 32
Tuesday	30 Benjamin	4	2 57	♈ 8	9 4	☌♃☾ ♃ rises 8 51 e.	0	5 29	6 31
Wednesd	31 Paulinus	5	3 42	♈20	9 39	♄ south 10 36 e.	0	5 31	6 29

SATURN (♄) is on the 10th in Opposition with the Sun and shines all night.

AUGUST, 8th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo. m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
Monday	1 *Lammas Day*	5	3 34	♎ 19	10 2	♄ rises 7 44 even.	6	4 57	7 3
Tuesday	2 Stephen	6	4 16	♏ 0	10 30	♂ rises 3 29 morn.	6	4 58	7 2
Wednesd	3 Augustus	6	5 0	♏ 12	11 3	☾ ☌♃☾ ♃ris.10 31m	6	4 59	7 1
Thursday	4 Dominic	7	5 45	♏ 24	11 50	4. Formalhaut south 2 4 m.	6	5 0	7 0
Friday	5 Oswald	8	6 33	♐ 7	morn.	♀ sets 7 35 even.	6	5 1	6 59
Saturday	6 *Tr. of Christ*	9	7 24	♐ 19	12 41	☾ gr. libration east	6	5 2	6 58
32]	10*th Sunday after Trinity.*		Luke 19.			Days' length 13 hours 54 min.			
Sunday	7 Donatus	10	8 17	♑ 0	1 29	☿in♍ Sisius sets 4 26m	5	5 3	6 57
Monday	8 Emilius	11	9 14	♑ 12	2 28	☌♆☾ Markab s. 1 55 m	5	5 4	6 56
Tuesday	9 Ericus	11	10 13	♑ 24	3 27	☌☌☾ ♂ rises 3 26 m.	5	5 5	6 55
Wednesd	10 *St. Lawrence*	12	11 12	♒ 6	4 26	☌♄ ☽ ♃ rises 10 4 e.	5	5 6	6 54
Thursday	11 Titus	1	evening 11	♒ 18	sets	11. Algenib south 2 52 m.	5	5 7	6 53
Friday	12 Clara	2	1 9	♓ 1	7 48	☾ in per. ☌♀☾ ♀ sets 7 30 e.	5	5 8	6 52
Saturday	13 Hildebert	3	2 5	♓ 14	8 25	☌☿☾ ♄ so. 11 52e. ☾in♌	5	5 9	6 51
33]	11*th Sunday after Trinity.*		Luke 18.			Days' length 13 hours 40 min.			
Sunday	14 Eusebius	4	3 0	♓ 27	9 6	♀ gr. hel. lat. north	4	5 10	6 50
Monday	15 *Ascn. V. M.*	4	3 53	♈ 11	9 43	Spica sets 9 3 e.	4	5 12	6 48
Tuesday	16 Rochus	5	4 46	♈ 25	10 18	☌ ♂ rises 3 21 m.	4	5 13	6 47
Wednesd	17 Bertram	6	5 38	♉ 8	11 1	17. ☿ in Aphelion	4	5 14	6 46
Thursday	18 Agapetus	7	6 30	♉ 22	11 44	☾ gr. libration west ♃ rises 9 33 e.	4	5 15	6 45
Friday	19 Sebaldus	8	7 31	♊ 6	morn.	☿ gr. Elong. east ☿ sets 7 32 e.	3	5 16	6 44
Saturday	20 Bernard	9	8 12	♊ 20	12 49	☌♅☾ ♃ Stationary	3	5 17	6 43
34]	12*th Sunday after Trinity.*		Mark 7.			Days' length 13 hours 24 min.			
Sunday	21 Rebecca	10	9 2	♋ 2	1 44	♀ sets 7 22 e.	3	5 18	6 42
Monday	22 Philibert	10	9 50	♋ 19	2 37	Dog days end	3	5 20	6 40
Tuesday	23 Zacheus	11	10 37	♌ 3	3 30	☌ris. 3 16m ☉enters ♎	3	5 21	6 39
Wednesd	24 *St. Barthol.*	12	11 23	♌ 17	4 14	☌♂♄☾ ♄ so. 11 5 e.	2	5 22	6 38
Thursday	25 Ludovicus	12	morn.	♍ 1	rises.	25. Achernar south 3 24 m.	2	5 23	6 37
Friday	26 Samuel	1	12 7	♍ 15	7 4	☾ in apogee Polaris so. 3 5m	2	5 24	6 36
Saturday	27 Gebhard	2	12 50	♍ 28	7 32	7* rises 9 48 e.	1	5 26	6 34
35]	13*th Sunday after Trinity.*		Luke 10.			Days' length 12 hours 6 min.			
Sunday	28 *St. Augustin*	3	1 32	♎ 12	8 7	♀ sets 7 16 e. ☾ in ♍	1	5 27	6 33
Monday	29 *St. John beh.*	3	2 14	♎ 25	8 35	Spica sets 8 12 e.	1	5 28	6 32
Tuesday	30 Benjamin	4	2 57	♏ 8	9 4	☌♃☾ ♃ rises 8 51 e.	0	5 29	6 31
Wednesd	31 Paulinus	5	3 42	♏ 20	9 39	♄ south 10 36 e.	0	5 31	6 29

SATURN (♄) is on the 10th in Opposition with the Sun and shines all night.

SEPTEMBER, 9th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons. Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars	sun fast m	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m
Thursday	1 Egidius	5	4 28	♑ 2	10 16	♂ rises 3 10 m.	0	5 32	6 28
Friday	2 Eliza	6	5 16	♑14	10 59	2. ☿ stationary	0	5 33	6 27
Saturday	3 Mansuetus	7	6 7	♑28	11 46	☾ gr. libr. e. ♀ sets 7 7e.	1	5 35	6 25
36]	14*th Sunday after Trinity.* Luke 17. Days' length 12 hours 48 min.								
Sunday	4 Moses	8	7 1	♒ 8	morn.	♅ stationary ♂☍☾	1	5 36	6 24
Monday	5 Nathaniel	9	7 57	♒20	1 13	♂☿♀ ♄ south 10 15 e.	1	5 37	6 23
Tuesday	6 Magnus	10	8 54	♓ 2	2 13	♃ rises 8 21 e. ♈	2	5 38	6 22
Wednesd	7 Regina	11	9 53	♓14	3 22	☿ gr. hel. lat. so. ♂☌☾	2	5 40	6 20
Thursday	8 *Nat. V. M.*	12	10 51	♓26	4 33	♂ rises 3 5 m.	2	5 41	6 19
Friday	9 Bruno	12	11 48	♈ 9	sets.	9☾ in per ☉ Eclipse Invisible ☾in ♉	3	5 42	6 18
Saturday	10 Pulcheria	1	evening 44	♈22	6 58	♂☿☾ ☌☿☾ ♀ sets 7 2	3	5 44	6 16
37]	15*th Sunday after Trinity.* Matth. 6. Days' length 12 hours 30 min.								
Sunday	11 Protus	2	1 40	♉ 7	7 38	♄ south 9 50 e.	3	5 45	6 15
Monday	12 *J. Wickliffe*	3	2 34	♉20	8 16	♃ rises 7 53 e.	4	5 46	6 14
Tuesday	13 Amatus	4	3 29	♊ 4	8 58	Markab south 12 19m.	4	5 47	6 13
Wednesd	14 *Elev. Holy* ✝	5	4 23	♊18	9 42	Altair south 8 11 e.	4	5 49	6 11
Thursday	15 Nicetas	6	5 16	♋ 3	10 26	☾ gr. lib. West ☌☿☉ Inferior	5	5 50	6 10
Friday	16 Euphemia	7	6 8	♋17	11 16	16. ☌♅☾ Fomal south 11 12	5	5 51	6 9
Saturday	17 Lampertus	7	6 58	♌ 2	morn.	♀ sets 6 52 e.	5	5 53	6 7
38]	16*th Sunday after Trinity.* Luke 7. Days' length 12 hours 12 min.								
Sunday	18 Siegfried	8	7 48	♌18	12 32	♂ rises 2 58 morn.	6	5 54	6 6
Monday	19 Micleta	9	8 35	♍ 0	1 25	□♅☉ ♃ rises 7 23 e.	6	5 55	6 5
Tuesday	20 Jonas	10	9 21	♍13	2 24	☌♄☾ ♄ south 9 13 e. ◡	6	5 57	6 3
Wednesd	21 *Emberday*	10	10 5	♍27	3 24	Aldebaran rises 9 35e.	7	5 58	6 2
Thursday	22 Maurice	11	10 48	♎11	4 13	Polaris south 1 21 m.	7	5 59	6 1
Friday	23 Hoseas	12	11 31	♎24	5 8	☾ in apo ☉ enters ♎ ☌ Aut. com. D. & N. e.	8	6 0	6 0
Saturday	24 *St. John con.*	1	morn.	♏ 7	rises.	24. ☿ stationary [☾in ♉	8	6 2	5 58
39]	17*th Sunday after Trinity.* Luke 14. Days' length 11 hours 54 min.								
Sunday	25 Cleophas	2	12 13	♏20	6 36	♀ sets 6 38 e.	8	6 3	5 57
Monday	26 Justina	2	12 56	♐ 4	7 6	☿in ♉ ☌♃☾ ♃rises 6 55e	8	6 4	5 56
Tuesday	27 Cosmus	3	1 40	♐16	7 39	♂ rises 2 51 morn.	9	6 5	5 55
Wednesd	28 Wenceslaus	4	2 25	♐29	8 17	♄ south 8 40 e.	9	6 7	5 53
Thursday	29 *St. Michael*	4	3 13	♑11	8 55	Andromeda south 11 37 e.	10	6 8	5 52
Friday	30 Jerome	5	4 2	♑23	9 42	☿ in Perihelion Procyon ri. 12 47	10	6 10	5 50

September has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Last quarter the 2d, at 9 o'clock 58 minutes in the evening; rain.

New moon the 9th, at 3 o'clock 42 minutes in the evening; changeable.

First quarter the 16th, at 10 o'clock 12 minutes in the forenoon; rain.

Full moon the 24th, at 12 o'clock 49 minutes at noon; rain.

Probable State of the Weather.

SEPTEMBER: 1st, 2d, 3d, rain; 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, cool; 8th, 9th, 10th, warm, changeable, 11th, 12th, clear; 13th, 14th, 15th, pleasant; 16th, 17th, rain; 18th, 19th, 20th, clear, windy; 21st, 22d, 23d, pleasant; 24th, 25th, 26th, rain; 27th, 28th, clear, cold; 29th. 30th, warm.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Beaver	5	Northumberl'nd	5	Elk	19
Schuylkill	5	Allegheny	5	Union	19
Philadelphia	5	Franklin	5	Potter	19
Bedford	5	Erie	5	Delaware	19
Cameron	5	Butler	5	Forest	19
Indiana	5	Crawford	12	Montour	19
Juniata	5	Bucks	12	Lebanon	19
Fayette	5	Jefferson	12	Mercer	19
Cambria	5	Clearfield	12	Dauphin	26
Armstrong	5	Lawrence	12	Somerset	26
Lycoming	5	Berks	12	Sullivan	26
Bradford	5	Huntingdon	12	Monroe	26
Warren	5	Cumberland	12	Clinton	26
Lehigh	5	Lancaster	12	Columbia	26

development of agricultural and grazing interests, which divert large quantities of water from the streams which feed the lake for use upon the land. During past years the cutting of the timber on the neighboring mountains has been unusually heavy, practically destroying the forest protection of the head waters of a number of streams whose waters flow into the lake. The cutting of these forests is supposed to have injured the flow of the streams and thus to have affected the Lake level. Great Salt Lake is the means of considerable resource to Utah and the value of property near the lake and certain lines of business are said to be unfavorably affected by its decline. The matter is there considered of so much importance that the United States Geological Survey has been asked to make an investigation into it.

Forests as Aids to Water Supply Recognized.

"The intimate relation of forests and waters," says the Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Forestry in his annual report for 1901, "is being realized in the West with a practical force that is altogether new, and it may fairly be expected that from this time on one of the most powerful aids toward forest preservation will be the co-operation of the irrigating farmer."

It is a recognized fact, as is here implied, that forests do have a beneficial effect on the flow of streams, especially in regulating their flow and in preventing extremes of high and low water.

One of the important problems which the hydrographers of the U. S. Geological Survey have undertaken to solve is the amount and nature of this influence, so that with a precise knowledge of the forests' effect on stream flow the benefit may be intelligently applied to the general water supply of the country.

FREE MAIL DELIVERIES.

In the "Farmer and Homes" there was an article in regard to rural free deliveries, in which a correspondent says that he lives on a cross-road and has to go 12 rods for his mail. Now, how far did he have to go before the delivery was started? Very likely, two miles, and the government with which he finds so much fault now, brings it within 12 rods, and does not charge him a cent for it. Had he been able to get a neighbor to do the same service he would have been very thankful, and probably been glad to have paid well for it. Now he says he sends mail enough to pay for half a dozen mail carriers. That would be $3000 a year. I wonder if that man is a farmer? In regard to the delivery in Germany it does not seem to occur to the correspondent that that country has been settled throughout its whole area for many years, and that probably there has been very little extension in the postal routes in that country in the last half century, while in this country it has been marvellous how well the postal service has kept up with the great growth of the country. No state so newly settled but that there were postal routes and postoffices all through it. And now the delivery is to be extended to a very large part of those living in the country towns. How long would we have had to wait for a corporation to have done even as much as the government has done? They would have let the farmer go to the postoffice and pay an extra dividend out of the proceeds. I am just as anxious as your correspondent for the parcel post, and for any other extension of the postal service that will be helpful to the farmer; but don't say it is all a sham because we don't get it all at once.

GEOLOGY OF THE HEART.

"No," said Maude, pensively, "neither Henry nor Charles for men, that's clear. I will not let Henry propose because he hasn't got the 'dust, and I can't get Charles to declare himself because he hasn't got the 'sand.' However, there's old Mr. Richfellow, I'll keep my eye on him. He's got the 'rocks.'"

OCTOBER, 10th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days	H. W h.	Moon south h. m.	Moons Place	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars	sun fast m	Sun rises. h m	Sun sets. h m.
Saturday	1 Remigius	6	4 54	♌ 4	10 33	☾gr. libration e. □♆☉	10	6 11	5 49
40]	18*th Sunday after Trinity.* Matth. 22. Days' length 11 hours 36 min.								
Sunday	2 **Christopher Columbus**	7	5 47	♌ 16	11 31	2. ☿sets 6 35 e ♂♆☾	10	6 12	5 48
Monday	3 Jairus	8	6 42	♌ 28	morn.	♃ rises 6 25 e.	11	6 13	5 47
Tuesday	4 Franciscus	8	7 38	♍ 10	1 5	♄ sets 1 18 m.	11	6 15	5 45
Wednesd	5 Placidus	9	8 34	♍ 22	2 10	7* rises 6 28 e.	12	6 16	5 44
Thursday	6 Fides	10	9 30	♎ 4	3 12	♂♂☾ ♂ rises 2 43 m.	12	6 17	5 43
Friday	7 Amelia	11	10 26	♎ 17	4 22	♂☿☾ Hamel south 1 1 m. ☾in ♉	12	6 19	5 41
Saturday	8 Pelagius	12	11 22	♏ 0	5 41	☾ in perigee Sirius rises 12 41 m.	12	6 20	5 40
41]	19*th Sunday after Trinity.* Matth. 9. Days' length 11 hours 18 min.								
Sunday	9 Dionysius	1	evening 17	♏ 14	sets.	9. ☿in ♉ ☿ris. 6 30 e.	13	6 21	5 39
Monday	10 Gereon	2	1 13	♏ 28	6 46	♂☿☾ ☿gr. hel. lat. n.	13	6 23	5 37
Tuesday	11 Burkhard	3	2 9	♐ 12	7 31	♆ stationary ♄sets 12 50 m	13	6 24	5 36
Wednesd	12 Veritas	3	3 4	♐ 24	8 17	♃ rises 5 46 e.	13	6 25	5 35
Thursday	13 Coloman	4	3 58	♑ 12	8 59	☾ gr. libr. west ♂♅☾	14	6 27	5 33
Friday	14 Fortunata	5	4 21	♑ 27	9 57	♂ rises 2 36 morn.	14	6 28	5 32
Saturday	15 Hedwig	6	5 42	♒ 12	10 56	Markab south 9 22 e.	14	6 29	5 31
42]	20*th Sunday after Trinity.* Matth. 22. Days' length 10 hours 00 min.								
Sunday	16 *Gallus*	6	6 31	♒ 26	11 48	16. ☿sets 6 25 e.	14	6 30	5 30
Monday	17 Florentina	7	7 18	♓ 12	morn.	♂♄☾ ♄sets 12 27 m	15	6 32	5 28
Tuesday	18 *St. Luke, ev.*	8	8 2	♓ 24	1 13	♂♃☉ Antares s. 7 14 e	15	6 33	5 27
Wednesd	19 Ptolomy	9	8 46	♈ 7	2 6	♄ stationary	15	6 34	5 26
Thursday	20 Felicianus	10	9 29	♈ 21	3 4	☾ in apo. Capella south 3 17 m. ☾in ♉	15	6 35	5 25
Friday	21 Ursula	11	10 11	♉ 4	4 0	♂ rises 2 30 morn.	15	6 37	5 23
Saturday	22 Cordula	11	10 54	♉ 17	4 53	♃ south 11 28 e.	15	6 38	5 22
43]	21*st Sunday after Trinity.* John 4. Days' length 10 hours 42 min.								
Sunday	23 Severinus	12	11 38	♊ 0	5 49	♂♃☾ ☉ enters ♏	16	6 39	5 21
Monday	24 Salome	1	morn.	♊ 13	rises.	24. ☿ sets 6 24 e.	16	6 41	5 19
Tuesday	25 Crispin	2	12 23	♊ 25	6 17	♂ gr. hel. lat. north	16	6 42	5 18
Wednesd	26 Amandus	2	1 10	♋ 7	6 54	♄ sets 11 49 e.	16	6 43	5 17
Thursday	27 Sabina	3	1 59	♋ 19	7 39	Canopus south 4 2 m.	16	6 44	5 16
Friday	28 *Simon Jud.*	4	2 50	♌ 1	8 38	♂ rises 2 25 morn.	16	6 45	5 15
Saturday	29 *Zwinglius*	4	3 43	♌ 13	9 22	☾ gr. libr. east ♂♆☾	16	6 47	5 13
44]	22*d Sunday after Trinity.* Matth. 18. Days' length 10 hours 24 min.								
Sunday	30 Serapion	5	4 37	♌ 25	10 22	♃ south 10 53 e.	16	6 48	5 12
Monday	31 *Reformation*	6	5 31	♍ 6	11 24	31. ♂☿☉ Superior ☾	16	6 49	5 11

JUPITER (♃) is on the 18th in Opposition with the Sun, and shines all night.

October has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Last quarter the 2d, at 8 o'clock 52 minutes in the forenoon; cool and windy.

New moon the 9th, at 12 o'clock 24 minutes in the morning; frosty.

First quarter the 16th, at 12 o'clock 54 minutes in the morning; frosty and pleasant.

Full moon the 24th, at 5 o'clock 55 minutes in the morning; rain.

Last quarter the 31st, at 6 o'clock 13 minutes in the evening; cold and windy.

Probable State of the Weather.

OCTOBER: 1st, 2d, 3d. windy; 4th, 5th, 6th, cloudy; 7th, 8th, 9th frosty; 10th, 11th, cloudy; 12th, 13th, rain; 14th, cool; 15th, 16th, 17th, cold, frosty; 18th, 19th, cloudy; 20th, 21st, pleasant; 22d, 23d, cloudy; 24th, 25th, 26th, rain, cold; 27th, 28th, 29th, clear, cold; 30th, 31st, windy, cold.

SUPREME COURT—at Pittsburg 3

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	3	M'Kean	3	Carbon	10
Fulton	3	Wayne	3	Lackawanna	17
Luzerne	3	Montgomery	3	York	17
Allegheny	3	Greene	10	Pike	17
Blair	3	Northampton	10	Chester	24
Snyder	3				

VALUE OF CORN COBS.

The value of corn cobs is not generally understood or there would be less waste of this product of our corn fields. Experiments and the experience of practical feeders have proved that as a meal it possesses as great a value pound for pound in the feed lot as cornmeal, a pound of corn and cob meal going as far as a pound of the cornmeal alone. Chemical analysis does not show any valuable feed content, its value being as an aid in the digestion of the meal. To be of great benefit in this way, however, it must be ground very fine. Aside from their value as a feed there is another use they are put to, that is understood and appreciated by some swine raisers—that of converting them into charcoal for the animals to pick at, thus keeping the digestive organs in a healthy condition and killing the worms that infect corn-fed swine. Fed in this way it is the best of tonics and appetizers, superior to any patent medicines or "foods." As a feed and medicine for stock cobs possess their greatest value. As a fuel they are used in this way and give general satisfaction. However, if there is a machine available that will reduce the cobs to a proper fineness, cobs are far too valuable an article for feed to be used in lieu of stove wood.—J. L. Irwin, in Farm and Fireside.

—By elimination. The wife of a lazy Nantucket seaman, who had been sitting by the kitchen stove all winter, said to him: "John, one or the other of us has got to go round Cape Horn, and I ain't a-goin'!"

THE BEES IN AUTUMN.

Feeding Early for Winter Stores Is a Practice Highly Recommended by Expert Apiarists

The bees should be fed early, so they can seal up their stores, and feeding at this time not only insures good stores, but it also creates brood rearing, which is as important as feeding. The feeding should be done to secure the best results in promoting the production of brood; to do this, they should be fed regularly every day during the entire month, so that at the close we have the required amount of stores and several frames full of brood, besides a good supply of young bees.

Sugar-fed colonies, if properly fed, usually winter better than those not so fed, especially if there is no honey flow at this time. We may exceptionally have such a honey flow in autumn that bees do not require any feed, but this is very rare, and colonies that do not have enough stores in the hive at the close of the honey harvest seldom gain much during the balance of the season. Late feeding just before going into winter quarters is not good policy, for the bees cannot seal up their stores, even if they are fed sufficiently, and no brood rearing will be done at this time, and we lose half of the benefits.

It is best when beginning to feed to feed lightly for a week or more. This will give the queen a chance to fill the brood nest with eggs; then during the latter part of the month feed more heavily until the required amount is given. Bees that are to be wintered out of doors without extra protection should be fed more; and 30 or 40 pounds will not be too much. If wintered in the cellar, 25 pounds is safe enough. Some who make a specialty feed less or carry them through with less honey, but they feed in early spring. It is best to feed enough, or give them enough honey during the fall to both spring and winter them, for they may be neglected in spring.—A. H. Duff, in Farmers' Voice.

WHAT DO WE FIND IN THE EARTH?

A school inspector was examining a primary class, and asked:

"Now, children, what else do we find in the earth besides coal?"

The inspector thought the answer of course would be "gold," or "copper," or some other metal. But instead of that, a bright little child raised its hand and said, confidently, "Worms, sir!"

NOVEMBER, 11th Month.

Weeks and Days	Remarkable Days	H W h	Moon south h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars	sun fast m	Sun rises h m.	Sun sets. h m
Tuesday	1 *All Saints*	7	6 26	♐ 18	morn.	Sirius rises 11 16 e.	16	6 51	5 9
Wednesd	2 *All Souls*	8	7 20	♑ 0	1 5	♀ sets 6 25 e.	16	6 52	5 8
Thursday	3 Theophilus	9	8 14	♑ 12	2 15	☿in♉ ☌♂☾ ♂ rises 2 21 m. ☾in♌	16	6 53	5 7
Friday	4 Charlotte	10	6 7	♑ 25	3 24	Formal south 8 12 e.	16	6 54	5 6
Saturday	5 Malachi	11	10 1	♒ 8	4 46	☾ in perigee ♃ south 10 27 e	16	6 55	5 5
45]	23*d Sunday after Trinity.*	Matth. 22.		Days' length 9 hours 54 min.					
Sunday	6 Leonard	12	10 56	♒ 22	5 46	♄ sets 11 6 e.	16	6 56	5 4
Monday	7 Engelbert	1	11 52	♓ 6	sets.	7. □♄☉ ☌☿☾	16	6 57	5 3
Tuesday	8 Cecilia	2	evening 48	♓ 20	6 4	Algol south 11 51 e.	16	6 58	5 2
Wednesd	9 Theodore	2	1 44	♈ 8	6 54	☌♀☾ ♀ sets 6 29 e.	16	6 59	5 1
Thursday	10 *Mart. Luther*	3	2 39	♈ 20	7 46	☌♅☾ ♂ rises 2 12 m.	16	7 0	5 0
Friday	11 *Melanchton*	4	3 32	♉ 5	8 40	☾ gr. libration west	16	7 1	4 59
Saturday	12 Jonas	4	4 23	♉ 21	9 36	♀ in Aphelion	16	7 2	4 58
46]	24*th Sunday after Trinity.*	Matth. 9.		Days' length 9 hours 40 min.					
Sunday	13 Winebert	5	5 12	♊ 6	10 33	☿ in Aphelion ☋	15	7 3	4 57
Monday	14 Levin	6	5 58	♊ 20	11 29	14. ☌♄☾ ♄ sets 10 37 e.	15	7 4	4 56
Tuesday	15 Leopold	7	6 42	♋ 4	morn.	♃ south 9 43 e.	15	7 5	4 55
Wednesd	16 Ottomar	7	7 25	♋ 18	12 56	☌♀♅ ♀ sets 6 36 e. ☾in♍	15	7 6	4 54
Thursday	17 Alpheus	8	8 7	♌ 1	1 48	☾ in apogee ♂ rises 2 7 m.	15	7 7	4 53
Friday	18 Gelasius	9	8 50	♌ 14	2 38	Rigel rises 8 3 e.	15	7 8	4 52
Saturday	19 *Elizabeth*	10	9 33	♌ 27	3 32	☌♃☾ Aldebaran south 12 44 m.	14	7 9	4 51
47]	25*th Sunday after Trinity.*	Matth. 24.		Days' length 9 hours 28 min.					
Sunday	20 Amos	11	10 18	♍ 10	4 21	Capella south 11 15 e.	14	7 10	4 50
Monday	21 *Off. V. Mary*	12	11 5	♍ 22	5 34	♄ sets 10 12 e.	14	7 11	4 49
Tuesday	22 Alphonsus	1	11 54	♎ 4	rises.	24. ☉ enters ♑	14	7 12	4 48
Wednesd	23 Clement	1	morn.	♎ 16	5 36	♀ sets 6 46 e.	13	7 13	4 47
Thursday	24 Chrisogenes	2	12 45	♎ 29	6 24	☾gr. libr. e. ♂ris. 1 57 m	13	7 13	4 47
Friday	25 Catherine	3	1 39	♏ 9	7 17	☌♆☾ 7* south 11 37 e.	13	7 14	4 46
Saturday	26 Conrad	3	2 33	♏ 21	8 16	♃ south 8 57 e.	12	7 15	4 45
48]	1*st Sunday in Advent.*	Matth. 21.		Days' length 9 hours 28 min.					
Sunday	27 Josaphat	4	3 28	♐ 4	9 16	Andromeda south 7 00 e. ♈	12	7 16	4 44
Monday	28 Guntherus	5	4 23	♐ 15	10 22	♄ sets 9 46 e.	12	7 17	4 43
Tuesday	29 Saturn	6	5 16	♐ 29	11 32	♂ in Aphelion	11	7 17	4 43
Wednesd	30 *St. Andrew*	7	6 9	♑ 9	morn.	30. Altair sets 9 49 e ☾in♌	11	7 18	4 42

November has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 7th, at 10 o'clock 36 minutes in the forenoon; cold, windy.

First quarter the 14th, at 7 o'clock 35 minutes in the evening; windy and frosty.

Full moon the 22d, at 10 o'clock 11 minutes in the evening; pleasant, frosty.

Last quarter the 30th, at 2 o'clock 38 minutes in the morning; snow, windy.

Probable State of the Weather.

NOVEMBER: 1st, 2d, 3d, pleasant, cold; 4th, 5th, clear; 6th, 7th, 8th, windy, cold; 9th, 10th, 11th, clear; 12th, 13th, 14th, frosty; 15th, 16th, cloudy; 17th, 18th, 19th, rain; 20th, 21st, 22d, pleasant, frosty; 23d, 24th, 25th, cold; 26th, 27th, pleasant; 28th, 29th, changeable; 30th, snow, windy.

GENERAL ELECTION	8
SUPREME COURT—at Philadelphia	21

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Schuylkill	7	Wyoming	14	Perry	21
Philahedphia	7	Lehigh	14	Lancaster	21
Cumberland	13	Cameron	14	Luzerne	21
Crawford	14	Erie	14	Centre	28
Susquehanna	14	Clarion	14	Venango	28
Adams	14	Washington	14	Tioga	28
Westmoreland	14	Bedford	21	Lycoming	28
Mifflin	14	Elk	21		

GRAPES ALL WINTER.

A member of the Ontario Fruit Grower's association said last year: "It is beyond question that grapes may be had in abundance through the whole of the winter months fresh on the bunches. I had them for the last two years up to June 1 and up to April they were as fine as when first taken from the vines. They are simply taken from the vines and put into small boxes about nine inches square and three deep. They are cut without handling, laid into the boxes and placed in a cold airy room till cold weather and then they are put into the cellar."

Another member said: "There is no secret in keeping grapes. We got a lot of paper boxes, placed the grapes in them and put them in a cool cellar. I put in 1300 pounds of red grapes and they have kept remarkably well. During the last five months we have had them every day, three times a day for a large family, besides a lot that I have given away. The whole secret is to keep the grapes in a cool place, the colder the better as long as it does not freeze. Delaware, Brighton, Lindley and Agawam are good keepers."

—"Wasn't it a terrifying experience," asked his friend, "when you lost your foothold and went sliding down the mountainside?" "It was exciting, but exteremely interesting," said the college professor. "I could not help noticing all the way down, with what absolute accuracy I was following along the line of least resistance."

PUMPKINS AND SQUASHES.

How They Have Been Kept Late and Through Severe Frosts.

Pumpkins and squashes may be carried through quite severe frosts without injury by covering well with straw or coarse litter. With especially fine hills which may not have fully matured it will usually pay well to do this, as they will often make very decided growth after the surrounding vines which were unprotected are dead beyond any hope. Four years ago some very large pumpkins which I was growing were in danger of being killed by frost before maturity. They were intended for show windows in some of the large stores, and my object was the largest possible growth and thoroughly matured fruits. They were carefully covered, fruits and vines, and came through without injury and kept growing vigorously until the second frost came, which killed the leaves and leaf stalks. At t .s time the pumpkins only were covered, the vines being left to care for themselves; but, being very large and strong, the main vines still remained green, and the pumpkins by actual measurements made very decided growth after everything but the main stems was dead. Did all this trouble pay, do you ask? I think so, for the pumpkins were sold at satisfactory prices for the purpose for which they were grown, and the cards upon them with the grower's name and residence were a good advertisement. Cabbage, celery and all late growing vegetables will be greatly benefited by a liberal use of the hoe and steel garden rake to loosen and fine the soil and admit the air and sunshine, says a Rural New Yorker writer.

ON THE WAY HOME.

A wind is a wind, from whatever quarter it may blow. So thought the hotel-keeper in the Scottish Highlands, of whom a tourist asked:

"Is this a good place, do you think, for a person with weak lungs?"

"Nane better, sir, nane better," was the encouraging reply.

"I have been advised to settle in a place where there is a south wind. Does it blow much here?"

"Oh, aye," was the answer. "It's aye the south wind that blaws here."

"But it's blowing from the north now!"

"Oh, aye, sir, it's a' one. It's the south wind a' the same, sir, on its road back again."

DECEMBER, 12th Month.

Weeks and Days	Remarkable Days.	H W h.	Moon south h m	Moons Place	Moon R & S h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun fast m.	Sun rises h m	Sun sets. h. m
Thursday	1 Longinus	8	7 1	♑ 21	1 13	Hamel south 9 21 e.	11	7 19	4 41
Friday	2 Candidus	9	7 53	♒ 4	2 16	☾ in perigee ☌☌☾ ♂ sets 1 47m	10	7 19	4 41
Saturday	3 Fr. Xavier	10	8 45	♒ 17	3 28	♂☌☾ ♀ sets 7 49 e.	10	7 20	4 40
49]	*2d Sunday in Advent.*			Luke 21.		Days' length 9 hours 20 min.			
Sunday	4 Barbara	11	9 39	♒ 29	4 36	☿ gr. hel. lat. south	10	7 20	4 40
Monday	5 Abigail	12	10 33	♓ 11	5 42	♀gr.hel.lat.south	9	7 21	4 39
Tuesday	6 *St. Nicholas*	1	11 28	♓ 27	sets.	6. ♃ south 8 15 e.	9	7 21	4 39
Wednesd	7 Agathon	2	evening 24	♈ 13	5 30	☾ gr. libration west	8	7 22	4 38
Thursday	8 *Conc. V. M.*	2	1 19	♈ 26	6 34	☌♅☾ ☌☌☾ Altair sets 9 13 e.	8	7 22	4 38
Friday	9 Joachim	3	2 12	♉ 14	7 27	♂ rises 1 42 morn.	7	7 23	4 37
Saturday	10 Judith	4	3 2	♉ 28	8 17	☌♀☾ ♀ sets 7 18 e.	7	7 23	4 37
50]	*3d Sunday in Advent.*			Matth. 11.		Days' length 9 hours 14 min.			
Sunday	11 Barsabas	5	3 50	♊ 14	9 17	☌♄☾ ♄ sets 9 00 e. ☽	7	7 23	4 37
Monday	12 Ottilia	5	4 36	♊ 28	10 12	♃ sets 2 16 morn.	6	7 24	4 36
Tuesday	13 Lucy	6	5 20	♋ 13	11 9	Capella so. 11 41e	6	7 24	4 36
Wednesd	14 *Emberday*	7	6 3	♋ 27	morn.	14. ☾ in apo. ☿ gr. elong east	5	7 24	4 36
Thursday	15 Ignatius	8	6 45	♌ 11	12 33	Arietis so. 8 27e [☾in ♉	5	7 24	4 36
Friday	16 Ananias	8	7 27	♌ 24	1 26	♃ stationary ☌♃☾	4	7 25	4 35
Saturday	17 Lazarus	9	8 11	♍ 7	2 25	♀ sets 7 34 e.	4	7 25	4 35
51]	*4th Sunday in Advent.*			John 1.		Days' length 9 hours 10 min.			
Sunday	18 Arnold	10	8 57	♍ 19	3 33	♂ rises 1 30 morn.	3	7 25	4 35
Monday	19 Abraham	11	9 45	♎ 1	4 20	♃ sets 1 48 morn.	3	7 25	4 35
Tuesday	20 Ammon	11	10 35	♎ 13	5 10	♄ sets 8 28 e.	2	7 25	4 35
Wednesd	21 *St. Thomas*	12	11 29	♎ 25	6 21	☾ gr. libration east ☿ station-ary	2	7 25	4 35
Thursday	22 Beata	1	morn.	♏ 6	rises.	22. ☉ enters ♑ Wint. com. Short. Day	1	7 26	4 34
Friday	23 Dagobert	2	12 24	♏ 18	6 4	☌♆☾ Aldebaran south 10 20 e.	1	7 25	4 35
Saturday	24 Adam, Eve	2	1 20	♐ 0	7 7	♀ sets 7 51 e. ☾	0	7 25	4 35
52]	*Christmas.*			Luke 2.		Days' length 9 hours 10 min.			
Sunday	25 *Christmas*	3	2 17	♐ 12	8 13	♂ rises 1 22 morn.	slower.	7 25	4 35
Monday	26 Stephen	4	3 12	♐ 25	9 20	♃ sets 1 21 morn.		7 25	4 35
Tuesday	27 *John, Evan.*	4	4 6	♑ 7	10 29	☾ in Perigee ☿ in Perihelion		7 25	4 35
Wednesd	28 H. Innocents	5	4 59	♑ 19	11 41	☌♀♄ ☌♆☉ ☾in ♌	1	7 25	4 35
Thursday	29 Noah	6	5 50	♒ 1	morn.	29. ♄ sets 7 57 e.	1	7 25	4 35
Friday	30 David	7	6 51	♒ 15	1 17	☌☌☾ Castor so. 12 56m	2	7 24	4 36
Saturday	31 Sylvester	7	7 33	♒ 27	2 25	☌☿☉ Inferior ☉ in Perihelion	2	7 24	4 36

December has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 6th, at 10 o'clock 46 minutes in the evening; rain or snow.

First quarter the 14th, at 5 o'clock 6 minutes in the evening; pleasant.

Full moon the 22d, at 1 o'clock 1 minute in the afternoon; snow.

Last quarter the 29th, at 10 o'clock 46 minutes in the forenoon; cold, high winds.

Probable State of the Weather.

DECEMBER: 1st, windy; 2d, 3d, clear; 4th, 5th, changeable; 6th, 7th, 8th, rain or snow; 9th, 10th, 11th, pleasant, cold; 12th, 13th, 14th, mild, pleasant; 15th, 16th, cloudy; 17th, 18th, 19th, clear; 20th, 21st, cloudy; 22d, 23d, 24th, snow; 25th, 26th, 27th, clear, cold; 28th, 29th, 30th, high winds; 31st, cold.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	5	Butler	5	Monroe	12
Bucks	5	Beaver	5	Berks	12
Armstrong	5	Cambria	5	Huntingdon	12
Indiana	5	Warren	5	Clearfield	12
Bradford	5	Wayne	5	Somerset	12
Allegheny	5	Montgomery	5	Montour	19
Fayette	5	Lebanon	12	Pike	19
Franklin	5	Snyder	12	Union	19
Delaware	5	Northampton	12	Potter	19
Columbia	5	Jefferson	12	Forest	19
Juniata	5	Sullivan	12	Lawrence	19
Northumberl'nd	5	M'Kean	12		

THE FARMER'S CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.

Acrostic.

There's joy in all the world to-day,—
North, South and East and West
Have greeted with a joyous heart
this day of all days blest;
Even where pain and sorrow live, the
future seems more bright.

For on this day in Bethlehem the
Christ child saw the light!
A little child—a tiny seed—but now
a mighty tree,
Rooted deep in hearts of men, to make
them blest and free,—
More glorious seems, far brighter-still,
than in the balmy May,
Even for the winter's icy grasp, the
light of Christmas-day!
Radiant with love, with promise bright,
it shines out o'er the land,
Sowing the seed of love and truth
with God's most lavish hand!

Christmas, thou day of all the days,
when those that till the soil
Harvest within their hearts the crop
that pays them for their toil—
Rain made it grow, the blessed rain
that once from Christ's lips fell
In sparkling drops on barren soil and
made it yield so well!
So we'll rejoice and not forget on this
most glorious morn
That peace on earth, good will to man
have both with Christ been born!
More than the crowded cities' streets
the farmers' fields afford
A revelation of the love, the wonders
of the Lord,
So ye that feel in every hour the
heart of nature beat,

Give all the joys your hearts contain,
The Son of God to greet!
Rich is the seed that Christ has sown
—your duty 't is to toil,
Ever to spread it and to see it ripen
in the soil,
E'er to feel that in every seed that you
have ever sown,
That filled your barn at harvest time,
the love of Christ is shown!
If only to the Christ child then your
soul you'll open wide,
No fear you'll lack them at your board
this glorious Christmas tide.
Good, joyful hearts, the best of spice
to flavor any dish.
So "Merry Christmas to you all!" The
farmer's heartfelt wish!

John Henrick Von Bolhuys.

Where all the Bananas Come From.

The magnitude of the banana industry is not realized by the consumers of that succulent fruit in the States. When we buy of the street stands we never stop to think how they are supplied. Few of us know that one company alone has sixty-seven steamships engaged exclusively in the banana-carrying trade.

Bocas del Toro, Republic of Colombia, the scene of a recent revolutionary attack, is the largest banana port in the world and probably the only city that may be said to exist entirely by that industry.

And this brings us to Chiriquicito plantation. This immense farm, lying on Chiriqui Lagoon, was started a few years ago by L. H. Hein and later bought by M. T. Snyder. The Snyder company enlarged it as they improved other properties, which were finally merged into the United Fruit Company, known as the Banana Trust. This process has gone on steadily until Chiriquicito now has 5,793 acres under actual cultivation. To facilitate the handling of the fruit from this vast area there are seventeen miles of railway on the plantation and nine miles under construction. The trains are drawn by three locomotives of the most approved type and manufactured in the States. The output is at present from 55,000 to 60,000 bunches per month and requires an army of 800 men to handle. Bananas recently planted will begin bearing in a few months and bring the total production up to 90,000 to 100,000 bunches and require the addition of 200 men, raising the army to 1,000. For housing the present force and for administrative purposes 145 buildings were erected. To supply these men four large commissaries are operated.

Chiriquicito is administered by a force of fifteen white men. The majority of these are Americans. In addition to splendid salaries, they receive their expenses and medical attendance at an up-to-date hospital erected by the company near Bocas del Toro. This force consists of the manager, assistant manager, book-keepers, storekeepers, civil engineers, conductors, engineers, foremen, etc. The history of a bunch of bananas until it reaches the States is one of many handlings. Underbrushers go into the virgin jungle with machetes and clear away the undergrowth. Engineers follow and run the lines for the windrows—usually from twenty to thirty feet wide, while the plants are from six to eight feet apart in the rows. These are usually north and south, that the sun may reach both sides of the plants. Bananas grow about thirty feet high, so require this distance to prevent shading the roots. As soon as the stakes are set planting begins. "Suckers," or bulbs dug from the roots of older bananas, are placed in small holes at each stake. The axé-men follow the planters and fell the trees. This is not done sooner as the timber is so thick it would seriously handicap the movements of the engineers. Here the labor is suspended, except road-building, for six months. If there is little rain the fallen trees soon dry and are sometimes burned as they lie, though the usual method is to allow them to rot on the ground, a process accomplished very quickly in the tropics. At the end of this six months the plantation is given a thorough cleaning with machetes, and then another at the end of the second six months, by which time the first bananas can be cut from the trees.

These trees are called "suckers" and bear one

bunch each. The cutting is done with long, sharpened sticks which are jabbed into the sucker a few feet below the bunch. The weight of the fruit then causes the stem to bend over until it falls within reach of the cutter, who severs it with a sharp machete, afterward cutting down the now useless sucker. As several suckers are allowed to grow at each root and as they are "limited" at each cleaning, a constant supply at all stages of growth is kept up in the plantation, thus enabling them to cut two or three times per week. Plowing is done only at the end of ten or twelve years, when replanting is needed.

The fruit is "backed" out to the bridle-paths by men who follow the cutters. Here it is packed on horses to the railroad. The cars are open and are carefully matted with banana trash or old banana leaves to prevent bruising the fruit. The trains are rushed down to the pier where the bunches are quickly transferred to lighters. By the time these are loaded the steamer arrives and large naphtha launches tow them alongside. The bunches are always laid flat when handled in the plantation, but in stowing, the stevedores on the steamers place them in an upright position. The steamships sail immediately for the United States.

The exportation of bananas from the port of Bocas del Toro now amounts to upward of 500,000 bunches per month.

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THE BISHOP'S TEST.

The late Doctor Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, was above all practical, and his methods, even of carrying out theological theories, were extremely realistic. It was not enough for the young men who came under his charge to tell him what they thought they would do under such and such circumstances; he insisted that they should show him just how they would go to work.

While he was Bishop of London it was Doctor Temple's habit to invite parties of young candidates for ordination to stay at Fulham Palace. One evening, on such an occasion, he came into the room where six of these young men were, and informed them that he was going into his study to lie on his sofa, and they were to come to him in turn and administer such counsel and comfort as they would to a sick or sorrowing parishioner.

When the Bishop left the room there was an awful hush and a long silence, for this test of their future capabilities did not impress them favorably.

"Are you going to be all night?" called the Bishop at last.

This aroused them, and they decided to draw lots as to who should go. The lot fell to a young Irishman, who, taking his courage in both hands, went into the sanctum. He bent over the supposed sufferer, but words failed him. But for an instant only. Then he shook his head, and bent still lower.

"O Frederick, Frederick," said the audacious young candidate, "it's the dhrink again!"

The Bishop gasped, then his face lighted. "You'll be altogether admirable in an East End parish," he said, calmly.

TWO COMPLIMENTS.

When the present King of Portugal was a youth of seventeen he visited London, and there met Sir Edwin Landseer. Being very fond of natural history, the young king was delighted to meet the great animal painter, and said so.

King Carlos spoke English very well, says the author of "Some Eighteenth Century Men of Letters," but like all persons who have learned a language by grammar and dictionary, he used words in an equivocal sense.

"I am so glad to make your acquaintance, Sir Landseer!" he said, with much enthusiasm. "I am so fond of beasts!"

Landseer accepted the compliment, as it was intended, and always protested that with one exception it was the greatest he had ever received. The "exception" came from a dog-seller who was walking along a London street with a terrier under his arm. Landseer, as always, was attracted by the bright little face.

"His ears are not cropped," he observed.

"No, sir," replied the dog-seller. "Landseer says ears ought not to be cropped."

A COSTLY HANGING.

When Roscoe Conkling first began the practice of law in New York he was engaged for the defense in an important murder case. He worked very hard, not only for the fee, which he needed badly, but for a reputation which he had to make. Despite his energetic and brilliant effort, however, the case went against him, and his client was hanged. Later, when he presented his bill to the man's family, they refused to pay it, on the ground that it was excessive. He took the bill to Charles O'Conor, the great criminal lawyer, asking him to pass judgment as to the equity of his charges.

O'Conor scanned the account very closely and then, turning to Conkling very gravely, he delivered himself thus:

"Well, Conkling, taking in consideration the enormous amount of energy and the time you devoted to this case, the charges are reasonable; but see here, Conkling, don't you think the man could have been hanged for less money that that?"

—Converted.—"He's a regular Georgia cracker, isn't he?"

"Yes, but he took a trip up to Boston recently and now he insists that he's a biscuit."

Agricultural Almanac.

ANECDOTES.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

A writer in "Outing" says that the grizzly bear, like other ferocious and resourceful beasts, has his superstitious side, which inclines him at times to cowardice, and it was an accidental play upon this weakness which enabled a hunter, Mr. James B. Holmes of Pasadena, California, to live to tell the following story.

In August, 1896, Mr. Holmes was chatting with a guide up among the Coast Range Mountains, in San Joaquin Valley, California. As they talked they heard a crackling of twigs behind them.

"I believe it's deer," said Mr. Holmes.

"No," said the guide; but he changed his mind a moment later, when the crackling became louder.

"They're deer, sure. Look out!" said Holmes, softly.

Both men were then on their feet, waiting. Mr. Holmes had a rifle in his hands, and he and the guide stood watching the thicket above them, whence the crackling sound came. As they looked, the gray nose of a grizzly was protruded through the foliage, and the men stepped backward. Mr. Holmes is a crack shot, but he had never had experience with grizzlies. However, the nose of the bear made a fine mark, and he raised his rifle to blaze away. He was nearly twenty yards from the bear. Just as he was about to fire there was more crackling of brush, and two other and larger grizzlies thrust their heads through the thicket toward the men. The guide turned pale.

"Don't shoot!" he called.

Mr. Holmes lowered his rifle.

"Run for the hill! Run for your life!" yelled the guide.

Mr. Holmes did not catch the instructions to go for the hill, but he ran. Near the crest of the hill was a clump of trees, and he made for them, hoping to find a shelter or a hiding-place. The bears, with frightful bellowings, went bounding over stones and chaparral after him.

The old male grizzly was nearest. Just as Mr. Holmes felt the hot breath of this beast, he resolved to do something desperate. He wheeled round quickly, made a last effort to get his gun into position, and fired. Then he was knocked down.

The bear buried his teeth in Mr. Holmes's right leg just below the hip, tearing open the flesh. The pain was well-nigh killing. The female then came up and made a vicious snap at his ribs, but succeeded only in driving her teeth through a pasteboard match-box, which ignited the matches. She gave an angry roar, shook her head and snapped in his face, and he gave his head a feeble jerk. It was just in time. He heard the teeth snap in his face with a sound like the closing of a steel trap. Then he swooned. When he recovered consciousness, and rising, reconnoitered the situation, he saw the larger bears, with the cub at their heels, disappearing in the brush. Peeping over the brow of the hill, he perceived the guide, who rushed toward him, saying:

"Thank God, sir, you're alive! It's the narrowest squeeze I ever saw; there was one chance in a million for you to escape alive from three grizzlies. That box of burning matches scared them off."

A HORSE OF GOOD PRINCIPLES.

The minister and his son had "dropped in" for the evening, and conversation had turned to present-day methods of travel. After that it developed along natural lines into a discussion of old stage-coach days, something of which the deacon remembered. Evidently the subject interested him, for his eyes twinkled with pleasant reminiscences.

"I don't know how my grandfather or even my father would have viewed underground and overhead roads," he said. "Father was always dead set against the railroad, and he drove over the turnpike to Boston to the end of his days. He used to say every time he got back that he saw the end of horse-flesh, for the railroad was killing out man's natural pride in a good beast. There wasn't anything on the road but plugs and women's horses, he said.

"You see father missed the brushes he used to have going in over the Mill Dam road. Never anything in the way of racing, of course. Father just let old Bay Jim step along as fast as he had a mind to, and if that was the leetle mite faster than the other nags could travel, that was the way Jim was gaited, that's all. Once in a while somebody would throw it at him that he'd got a racer, and that always kind of riled father.

"'Not a bit of it!' he'd say. 'It's a matter of principle with this horse to go after he gets started, and I'm not one to stand in the way of anybody's principles, not even a horse's.'"

The deacon saw an encouraging smile on the faces of the minister and his son, and so went on:

"We boys used to go along sometimes with father, and we thought there wasn't another such horse as old Jim in the state. When one of the high-steppers came along in a fine harness and all, with a coachman driving, we knew there'd be fun. We used to 'ki-yi' as much as father'd let us, and say, 'Show 'em your heels, Jim; you can do it!' But the most father ever said was, 'Well, this is a pretty fair piece o' road,' in just his ordinary voice; but somehow that horse understood that it was his place to make the most of it.

"It was just the same thing going home. Along about Randolph he'd slack up a bit, and father'd say, 'Take it easy, old boy; there's no Waterloo for you this trip!' And I can hear now how kind of contented his voice sounded. When we got to the village, a good twenty-seven miles from

Boston, Jim would look as if he just left the barn; no sign of lather, no sign of fret, and no airs. Not a thing to show that he'd passed everything, going and coming, on the road. You can't find any such road-horses now. Father always held that Jim was a horse of excellent principle, but I guess the driving had something to do with it. Father never was one to worry and fret a horse."

THE WOMAN DOCTOR'S STORY.

At a meeting of women physicians in Philadelphia not long ago the after-dinner speaking took the form of personal experiences. One physician told of her first and only fright. A rough-looking man had come for her to visit a patient in one of the worst quarters of the city. It was past midnight, and the doctor told the man that he need not wait; she would go as soon as possible, meaning to call a cab. But when the doctor reached her door the man was waiting for her outside, and insisted upon escorting her.

"I found it difficult to get rid of him," she said, "and so I walked on with him. I soon decided that it would be better not to offend my tough-looking escort by taking a cab and going alone, and I dared not ride with him; so I walked the whole way.

I found my patient in a dangerous condition, and the squalid room where she lay was occupied by ten or more other persons. I said they must go out, and all left save one burly negro, who declared that he would not go out in the cold. I insisted, however, and the other lodgers forced him to leave.

It was an hour or more before I was ready to take my departure, and then I planned to walk up to Eighth Street and take a car. My former escort offered to go with me, but I declined his offer and set off alone. I had not gone a block before I discovered that the big, surly negro, whom I had driven from the sick-room, was following me. I walked steadily on, but my heart beat faster than ever before in my life. I hadn't a doubt that he meant mischief.

I missed the car I meant to take, and I knew that at that hour of the night it would be a long time before another would come along; so I hurried on, hearing those pursuing footsteps just behind me. At every shadowy place I expected an attack. In fancy I felt the man's breath on my face and the grasp of his ugly hand on my shoulder. How I longed to see a policeman, but no one was in sight. So I walked on and on to my own door, and when I was within its shelter I was too overcome to stand.

The next morning I went back to see my patient, and was received like a princess. It then came out that the negro had followed me to see that I reached home in safety; and it further transpired that two men physicians had refused to go to the patient the night before because of the dangerous character of the neighborhood. A murder had been committed there the previous week."

ONE OF THE PIONEERS.

"You say," said the judge, taking a hand in the examination of the witness himself, "you knew the defendant fifty years ago?"

"I did, your honor," answered the witness. "I was in business in the same village where he lived."

"What business were you following?"

"I was running a department store."

"A department store fifty years ago? Do you expect the court to believe that?"

"That's what it was, your honor. I sold dry goods, groceries, hats and caps, boots and shoes, clothing, confectionery, drugs and medicines, books, jewelry, stationery, wall paper, furniture, coffins, agricultural implements, hardware, crockery, glassware, tobacco, lumber, fresh meat and whiskey, and had the post office in one corner of the building. There isn't anything new about department stores nowadays, your honor, except the elevators and the floor walkers with side whiskers."

—**Circumstances Alter Cases.**—Maud. I was so delighted to have met you again yesterday after all these years, but—er—really I felt rather hurt that you didn't introduce me to the gentleman who was with you.

Mabel—My dear, I don't consider him the proper sort of man for you to meet.

Maud—The idea! If he's the proper sort for you—

Mabel—O! I can't help it; he's my husband.

—**Nothing Doing.**—"Hello, Father, is that you?" the college youth called over the long-distance wire. "I was beginning to get anxious about that check I wrote to you for; thought perhaps it had miscarried."

"No," replied the wise father, "it's safe—safe in my check book. Good-by!"

—**Under Way.**—Ascum. How are the plans for your new house coming along?

Subbubs—Splendidly. My wife has finally laid out all the closets she wants and now all the architect's got to do is to build the house around them.

HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS!

If you are an investor or speculator read "Jasper's Hints to Money-makers" and answers to financial questions every week in Leslie's Weekly. For sale by all newsdealers at 10 cents a copy.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

IS CHEESE INDIGESTIBLE?

The digestibility of cheese is an evervexed and disputed question, but experiment proves that to the average person certain kinds of cheese are as digestible as they are nutritious.

When we consider the chemical composition of the best qualities of cheese we find it very rich, richer than any other known food, in nutritive elements; but it varies with the condition of its manufacture.

When we question the value of cheese as an article of food we should consider that a large class of laboring men—the Scotch, the poor of South Wales and many counties in England where cheese is largely manufactured, and also the Swiss mountaineers—eat it as a substitute for meat.

And these people experience no difficulty in digesting it as they eat it rationally and not as the American usually consumes it, as a savory, to be eaten at the end of a full dinner. This is adding insult to injury by placing an added burden upon an already overloaded digestion, as the system must discard as waste this additional nitrogenous matter which it has no use for.

Cheese of the skim milk variety requires a longer time for digestion than the richer cheese owing to the smaller amount of fat and larger amount of casein contained in the former.

Perhaps the earliest, and certainly the best and most wholesome cheese made is the "Dutch," or cottage cheese. This is made by farmers who have milk in abundance. The milk is soured, then skimmed and scalded with sufficient boiling water to separate the curds and whey but leaving the former soft. When sufficiently drained the curd is mixed with a little cream, salt and pepper and forms a delicious, wholesome dish, very nutritious and the result of a natural process of fermentation.

SERVING CHEESES.—Cheese may be made into souffles, ramekins, omelets, etc., and served before the dessert, or with crackers, wafer biscuits or celery with a salad before a hot dessert, or after the dessert. Cheese fingers and cheese straws are served with the salad. A Stilton or Chester cheese is cut in half and one part wrapped in a napkin and served. Roquefort and Gorgonzala are cut in large slices from the cheese and served in a folded napkin. The American dairy cheese is cut in small cubes of equal size, while the soft cheeses, Brie, Neufchatel, etc., are unwrapped from the tinfoil and scraped before serving. Place on lace paper. Pass fresh butter, wafer biscuit, or the celery with the cheese.

CHEESE SAVORY.—Put an ounce of butter in a saucepan with a teaspoonful of curry powder, half a small onion and one tart apple chopped very fine. Stew for a few minutes, then add a little milk and cook gently until the onion is soft. Add two ounces of rich cheese cut into thin slices; stir until melted, then put in half of saltspoon of salt and pour over some neatly trimmed toasted slices of bread.

GHERKIN BUCK.—Put half a pound of good American cheese in a saucepan; sprinkle with a little cayenne and wet with ale, allowing a cup of ale to a pound of cheese. Stir while adding the ale until the cheese is a soft creamy mass, then pour it over hot buttered toast, place a thin, crisp slice of fried bacon on top of each and a gherkin shredded, on top of bacon and serve very hot.

MACARONI INSTEAD OF MEAT.

A good macaroni is rather rough, elastic and hard, never starchy; and in color it is a yellowish gray. Cooking is the infallible test of its quality and freedom from adulteration.

When the cooking is properly done the tubes come out whole, separate, free from pastiness and tender and delicately white. A good macaroni will increase in bulk while cooking.

Macaroni is a comparatively rich nitrogenous food, and may also be considered as a heat producer and an economical food as well. The latter assertion can be proved by skillful cooking, which will swell it to almost three times its original bulk.

Properly treated it is very suitable and digestable for adults and children having weak digestion, when it is served alone, but it does not contain the amount of muscle-making food required by the man who labors physically, if served without cheese or eggs. But with the addition of these it makes a very substantial nutriment and should not accompany a meat dish.

Admitting that there are certain home manufacturers of this product who are producing an article in nowise superior to the lowest grade and most uncleanly foreign goods sent here, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have grades of American macaroni now on the market, undisguised by foreign labels, that are in every way equal in quality to the best foreign makes and have the advantage over them in the method of drying.

MACARONI PUDDING.—Break the macaroni in two or three pieces and boil tender in plenty of salted water. Drain in the colander, then throw into cold water for a moment, then drain again and let get cold. For quarter of a pound of macaroni, well expanded, take the white meat of a chicken and three or four slices of ham and chop very fine, season with white pepper, salt and grated Parmesan cheese. Mix this separately with the well-beaten yolks of three eggs and the white of one; stir in half a cup of cream or rich milk; then carefully mix in the macaroni. Place the mixture in a well-buttered mould, cover closely and steam for an hour. Turn out on a hot dish, pour some suitable sauce, such as a cream or tomato sauce, around it and serve.

TIMBALES OF MACARONI.—Boil half a pound of macaroni in salted water until tender, drain and cut into pieces two inches in length. Put quarter of a cup of good Bechamel sauce in a saucepan over the fire and stir in gradually a few tablespoonfuls of good gravy or beef extract; cook a few minutes, then remove from the fire and add five tablespoonfuls of butter and a little grated nutmeg or powdered mace; pour over the macaroni. Butter a timbale mould and sprinkle with bread crumbs and line with a thin tartlet paste. Turn in the mixture, cover it with the paste and bake it in a moderate oven for about forty-five minutes; then serve with a yellow Bechamel sauce on the side.

MACARONI ITALIAN STYLE.—Boil quarter of a pound of macaroni, without breaking, in plenty of salted water until it is tender; drain thoroughly and return to the stewpan. Make sufficient quantity of white sauce to moisten well; add to it two tablespoonfuls of made mustard, salt, pepper and cayenne to taste and half a pound of grated rich cheese (usually Parmesan). Turn the drained macaroni into the sauce and stir carefully until it is well heated through; then serve in a hot dish. Do not cook long enough to harden the cheese.

COOKING SWEET POTATOES.

The sweet potato is regarded as quite as much in the light of a necessity as an article of diet in the South as is the white potato North of Mason and Dixon's line.

Although it yields about the same amount of protein and starch as the white potato, it contains 10 per cent. or more of sugar, and on account of this excess of sugar, in order to make them light and mealy, they require more careful cooking than they usually get in Northern kitchens.

Baked in the hot ashes of a wood fire, their flavor is not unlike the roasted chestnut and they are sweet, mealy and digestible. When they are properly roasted, one cooking is quite sufficient, but otherwise they are better twice cooked, hence the common custom in the South of parboiling them and then glazing, candying, scalloping, etc.

SWEET POTATO CROQUETTES.—Boil half a dozen potatoes, peel and mash and add two tablespoonfuls of butter, a little cream, salt, pepper and nutmeg to taste, a few drops of onion juice and a tablespoonful of finely minced parsley. The beaten yolks of two eggs may be added to make them richer, but this is not necessary. Form the paste in cylinder-shaped croquettes or egg-shaped balls, dip them in beaten egg and fine bread crumbs and fry in deep, hot fat. Serve them on a lace paper doily, garnished with sprigs of curly parsley.

SWEET POTATO PUDDING.—Boil two pounds of sweet potatoes until very soft, peel, and while warm add a cup of butter; beat together until quite light colored. Beat a cup of sugar and four eggs together until light and add to the potatoes and butter and stir briskly. Add half a teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, two cupfuls of milk; the grated peel of a lemon and a glass of sherry wine. Bake in a quick oven until nicely browned.

This was a favorite Southern dish on the Sunday dinner table before the war.

SWEET POTATO COBBLER.—Slice some cold, boiled sweet potatoes very thin, place a layer of these in bottom of a baking dish; sprinkle with salt and pepper and dot with bits of butter; then cover with a thin layer of white sugar. Add another layer of potatoes, etc., until the dish is full. Moisten with a little water, cover the top with buttered crumbs and bake in the oven until a rich brown.

SWEET POTATO A LA CREOLE.—Scrape six large sweet potatoes and cut in half the long way. Put them in a baking dish and cover with milk, adding half a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of butter. Moisten half a cup of bread crumbs with one egg slightly beaten. Cover the potatoes with these and bake about an hour in a moderate oven.

SWEET POTATO PIE.—Boil the potatoes until mealy. Mash fine and rub through a sieve. To a cupful add half a cup of sugar, half a cup of butter with the sugar, three well-beaten eggs, the grated rind and juice of half a lemon and a grating of nutmeg. Bake without a top crust in a good oven for half an hour.

ANATOMY OF MAN'S BODY,

AS SAID TO BE GOVERNED BY THE TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS

—:o:—

The Head and Face — ♈ Aries.

Arms, ♊ Gemini.

Neck, ♉ Taurus.

Heart, ♌ Leo

Breast, ♋ Cancer.

Reins, ♎ Libra.

Bowels, ♍ Virgo.

Thighs, ♐ Sagittarius.

Secrets, ♏ Scorpio.

Legs, ♒ Aquarius.

Knees, ♑ Capricorn.

The Feet, — Pisces.

SHORT ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1904.

Being a Bissextile or Leap Year, and the 128th of American Independence.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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JULY						1	2
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	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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OCT.							1
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